

## The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

## THE ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

With a democratic administration there is little hope of division of Dakota, unless it be done this winter, and it is reported from Washington that congress will be so busy with other matters this session that nothing may be expected for Dakota except a little agitation of the Sioux reservation scheme. In speaking of the shameful manner in which Dakota has been treated by the powers that be at Washington the Minneapolis TRIBUNE says:

There are some principles so firmly established by usage as to have become integral portions of our national constitution although not so officially embodied in the written text. One of those principles is the right of statehood. The territorial condition is a transient one. As soon as a territory has people enough fairly to entitle it to a representative in Congress, and has shown itself capable of self-government, it is its right to demand and receive the privileges of a sovereign and equal state. It is the duty of congress to admit such territory with as little delay as possible. To make a party question of it is a crime. Wilfully to exclude half a million of American citizens in Dakota from any voice in determining who shall be the president is no less an outrage than the disfranchisement of southern Republicans by shotgun intimidation.

The ordinance of 1787 provided that when any of the states carved out of the Northwest Territory should have sixty thousand inhabitants, it should have a right to admission into the Union, "on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever." Dakota is a part of the Louisiana purchase. In the treaty of 1803 by which France ceded to the United States its vast domain west of the Mississippi, is the following sentence: "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States." Under this clause Arkansas, and other territories which have since become states, claimed their right to admission.

These citations are not given to prove the existence of a legal, technical right, but merely to show evidence of the general right as a long recognized principle of our political system. Congress has no more right to keep Dakota out of the Union permanently than it has to put Massachusetts out.

This very obvious truth has become pertinent and timely in view of the fact that another democratic congress has been elected. The forty-ninth congress will not expire until March, 1887. There is not much probability that it will admit Dakota, either whole or divided. The present congress kept Dakota out in order to deprive the republicans of its electoral vote and of its delegations in both houses of congress. There will be more reason than ever for desiring to exclude republicans from the senate, and Dakota may expect to stay in the cold until an honest and decent party recovers control of the government in all its branches.

By that time a curious spectacle will be presented. A great commonwealth, with a population rapidly approaching a million, and ranking above many old states in wealth and importance, with absolutely the smallest percentage of illiteracy of any political community in the world, with magnificent railroad systems, flourishing cities, growing colleges, excellent laws, and full fledged municipal institutions—will have no voice in congress, and no part in the choice of a president but will be in helpless subjection to a congress in which the balance of power is to be exercised by the representatives of such monstrousities of violence, ignorance and misgovernment as Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Dakota has to say more than half a million people. Its population is double that of Florida, nearly ten times that of Nevada, almost twice that of New Hampshire, three times that of Oregon, double that of Rhode Island, nearly double that of Vermont, more than three times that of Delaware, about equal to that of Nebraska, and about twice that of the "Confederal State" of Colorado. Within two years, it will have overtaken and surpassed in population the states of Connecticut, Maine and West Virginia. Within five years it will have surpassed several more. It is a shocking outrage to keep this lusty young giant in a condition of "entele" any longer.

With the exception of the harangues of a few fire-eaters, all expressions thus far received from the south indicate a feeling of fairness and consideration for right and justice that is indeed commendable. At a meeting of the democrats at Savannah, Georgia, the other night, to celebrate the election of Cleveland, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we will welcome the day when there will be no solid south and no solid north, but a solid Union as it was eighty years ago, and when all American citizens, white and black, native and adopted, at home or abroad, shall stand on equal before the law and be covered and protected by our flag.

The Minneapolis Tribune, in reviewing Governor Pierce's report to the secretary of the Interior, says:

Governor Pierce's report on the condition of Dakota is an unusually strong and interesting document. The facts and figures with which it illustrates the extraordinary growth of the territory must amaze those who are unacquainted with the rapid development of the northwest. Governor Pierce thinks that Dakota now contains 450,000 people and he is probably not far from right. This number is being constantly augmented by an immigration unparalleled in the history of any merely agricultural country. The wealth of the territory is increasing steadily and solidly, the taxable property being now represented by \$80,000,000. It is gratifying to note that development in social and educational advantages is keeping pace with the growth of material prosperity. There are now 2,000 school houses in the territory, and the building up of schools, colleges and charitable institutions is attracting great attention.

The governor's appeal for the admission of Dakota on these grounds as a state is not by any means too strong and indignant. It is outrageous that so many people accustomed to state institutions and the duties of citizenship, experienced, intelligent and American, with \$80,000,000 of taxable property, and a constant and enormous addition to their numbers, should be compelled to endure the disadvantages of a crude and provincial government. Dakota's just claims for recognition have been ignored too long. The narrow and bigoted partisan policy of the democrats in turning a deaf ear to her is not the least of the blunders with which their party is credited. It is to be hoped that the next congress can be made to realize something of the justice of the territory's appeal. This able and full report cannot fail to help to bring that about.

It was claimed a few days ago by some unreasonable democrats that the republicans with the consent of Blaine were concocting a scheme to steal the state of New York, or, in other words, throw out enough votes on technicalities to give the state to the republicans. A more infamous charge could not be brought against Mr. Blaine, and upon receiving a letter from a prominent New York democrat and personal friend, complaining of the rumors of this report, Mr. Blaine made haste to make the following reply:

In the whole controversy I have no desire except for a fair count and an honest declaration of the result. I have seen no other report made by the republican national committee nor by any of its members. They have acted on their judgments at every step and need no advice from me. I do not wish any political supporter of mine in New York to take the slightest advantage of mere technical defects in any returns where the honest intention of the voter is expressed. I would far rather lose than gain by the exclusion of returns on mere technical grounds. The presidency is not desirable if, there be the remotest taint on the title. A promotion of that kind no more leads to honor than the possession of forged paper leads to wealth.

TOOLE, democratic candidate for delegate to congress from Montana wins by 242 majority. The political make-up of Montana will be: In the council, six republicans and six democrats; in the house, sixteen republicans and seven democrats. Of Montana's prospective new governor the St. Paul Day says: "Lee Mantle of Montana will now receive his reward for voting for Arthur in the Chicago convention, thus neutralizing the vote of Col. Saunders for Blaine. He is to be appointed territorial governor. But no territorial interest will suffer, as he is thoroughly familiar with the public affairs in Montana, and capable of assuming executive duties in the office. Singular enough Mantle will be the first to secure the benefits of the practical application of the plank which Col. Saunders secured in the national platform, pledging the party to a policy of making appointments to territorial offices from residents in the territory. Mr. Mantle is manager of the Butte Inter-Mountain, and a man of marked ability."

The Barnes County Record says, "Let Us Have Peace." While this may seem to Richardson, of the Times, like unto the dog that stole the big piece of meat, and all he wanted was to be "let alone," yet in view of all things it is to be hoped that the words of the Record will be heeded, regardless the source. The Times is a daily, Richardson has been elected to the council, he has proven the fact that his friends are numerous and steadfast, and he can now well afford to be charitable. Davison should manage somehow to shake off Root and allow him in no particular to dictate the course of the Record. Then, if Richardson holds his temper and acts only upon his second, better judgment, everything will be lovely in Barnes county and the goose will hang at the proper altitude.

A WASHINGTON despatch of the 15th says: "Secretary Teller has had Father Stephen's complaint against the exhibition of Sitting Bull pigeonholed. The secretary says he wishes he had never heard of the old Sioux. It is more trouble to run Tetonka Hotonka, he says, than to administer the whole interior department. Col. Allen has unlimited and most cordial permission to show Sitting Bull anywhere, any time and how he pleases. He thinks it will do him no physical or moral harm to be taken about the country and exhibited, and Col. Allen might as well do it as Father Stephen."

News has been received from the Third district that Captain Wagoner has been elected over Ziebach, democrat, by over 300 majority. In Jerand county Ziebach received but thirteen votes, while Wagoner received 695. There will not be a single democrat in either the upper or lower house this winter unless Major Roach, of the Grand Forks district, who was elected on the independent ticket, proclaims himself as such, and some other republican wits under the influence of the general government.

The beautiful weather is the chief topic for conversation among all strangers visiting the northwest. Bright sunshine, day after day, with the thermometer ranging from 45 to 75 degrees above zero. Fires out during the day and people wearing summer and light fall clothing. This is the state of affairs in Dakota on the 14th of November, while in New York state the Hudson and other rivers are frozen over.

The St. Paul Globe says it is claimed that F. M. Ziebach, the editor of the

Scotland Citizen, is the only democrat elected to the council of Dakota, with twenty-four members. In the house the only democrat is Roach, of the Grand Forks district. There are three or four independent republicans, and no doubt several of those elected on Republican tickets will prove to be democrats. No county in the territory is reported as democratic on the congressional vote.

SHERIFF ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, commissioner of the World's fair, Bismarck, and Hon. Malvern Grigsby, of Sioux Falls, deputy commissioner, are in St. Paul arranging to ship the Southern Dakota exhibit to New Orleans.

The election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency means admission but no admission for Dakota. This is one of the inevitable results of democratic success. There is no use of kicking against the pricks.

The capitol building has been formally turned over to the territory by the capital commission, and the governor notified, as the capital commission act requires.

In Walsh county 2,212 votes were cast, of which Wilson received but 22. That is the sort of republican county Walsh is.

## NEWS COMMENTS.

Cleveland's plurality in Texas was 105,000.

In the recent election Belva Lockwood run behind.

Ice has already formed on the Hudson near New York city.

PRUSSIA has over 6,000,000 people whose incomes are under \$100 a year.

Just where the republican bolt came in in Pennsylvania is not quite plain.

ROBINS, full-breasted and fat, are sold in the New York markets at \$1 per dozen.

A HERD of hybrid cattle—one-half buffalo and one-half cow—is exciting attention in Canada.

THERE is at least \$40,000,000 of unclaimed money in the vaults of the United States treasury.

EDWARD S. STOKES, who killed Jim Fiske, is said to be engaged to marry a millionaire's widow.

NORTHERN dude hotel clerks with diamond pins are taking the place of electric lights in Florida.

THERE are published in English 16,500 publications; German, 7,450, French, 3,850; and Spanish, 1,650.

SPINK county made no change in its county seat. Redfield received 1,100 votes; Frankfort 1,000 and Ashton 700.

GEORGE DALBY, Dickens' manager during his American tour, is writing personal recollections of the novelist.

BARNEY GALLAGHER, who was clerk of the last Nevada state senate, has gone crazy from cigarette smoking.

WILSON's own county, which was supposed to be strongly democratic, gives Gifford, the republican nominee, nearly 1000 majority.

THERE is an old fellow in Hamilton county, Ohio, who is nearly 102 years of age, and has been chewing tobacco for the last seventy-five years. Nothing less than strychnine will kill some men.

AN exchange says the democratic national committee ended the campaign \$10,000 in debt, and W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, contributed that amount to wipe it out. The committee is still appealing for money to pay the expenses of the contest over the New York returns.

MUNICH has the largest beer gardens and the best beer in Europe. The city runs to beer, art and music. The best beer sells for 3 cents a quart mug. It is common to see a man sit down and drain off three quart mugs at a sitting. If you see a procession of people on any street and follow it, it will take you to a beer garden.

THERE are great differences in the average growth of some of the more common trees. In twelve years white maple increased one foot in diameter and thirty feet in height; ash, leaf maple or box elder, one foot and twenty feet; white willow, one foot and a half and fifty feet; yellow willow, one foot and a half and thirty-five feet; blue and white ash, ten inches in diameter and twenty-five feet in height; Lombardy poplar, ten inches and forty feet; black walnut and butternut, ten inches and twenty feet.

REDFIELD JOURNAL: They had a peculiar feature in the election at Bismarck on the 4th. Alex. McKenzie, the Bismarck boomer and president of the capital commission, and Col. Lounsbury, editor of the Bismarck Journal, were opposing candidates for the office of sheriff of Burleigh county. These two notables entered the campaign with just as much vigor as Blaine and Cleveland entered the presidential race. McKenzie "laid out" his opponent by seven hundred majority. This must be another instance of the public's ingratitude for the efforts of an editor. Somehow editors can't get nothin' nohow.

It is said that the physicians of El-

mira, New York, have contributed \$600 towards building a new skating rink.

It is predicted by a fashionable New York optician that ladies will wear the single eye-glass very extensively this winter.

The counties of Butte, Lawrence and Pennington, in the Black Hills, have elected women superintendents of schools.

An Oregon Chinaman named Ah Chung, fell in love with a German nursemaid, and on being rejected, became a raving maniac.

\*NORTHFIELD NEWS: Having passed through this campaign alive, we feel pretty safe in defying cholera or any other disease.

MR. SINGERLY, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record, owns 200 houses in the Quaker City, and next year proposes to build 750 more.

The Philadelphia Press says both parties are crying fraud in New York, but there is little doubt that the official count will be found correct.

It is estimated that Clay, the smallest county in Dakota, has raised 3,000,000 bushels of corn this year. It will send forty bushels of fine ears to New Orleans.

With the senate and house controlled by different parties, there will be no marked change in the tariff laws, no matter which presidential candidate is elected.

The Fargo Republican says that Wilson, for delegate, received 470 votes in Cass county, and that if the election was to be held now he would get three times that number.

The Jersey City girl who bet a seal-skin saque on the election is anxiously awaiting returns. She says it will be just her luck to have the decision deferred until summer sets in.

The issue of the Boston Herald on the morning following election day was 302,000—the largest edition of an American newspaper ever printed. The New York World comes next with 236,000.

MAUD GRANGER is so passionately fond of peacock feathers that she carries them with her every place she is billed to act, and decorates her bedroom with them, believing that they bring her good health and luck.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: If the election count in New York should get into the courts, and Everts and Conkling be pitted against each other, the whole world will come nearer listening than ever before.

The democrats of Fort Benton held a jollification meeting when they heard of Cleveland's election, and Joe Todd is said to have become uncontrollably delighted at the good news he had been waiting all these years to hear.

"Hopes and regrets are the sweetest links of existence," said a sentimental wife to her husband. "Yes, dear," he replied, "I had hopes of letting you have \$20 for a new bonnet, but I regret to say I can't do it just at present."

HARTFORD SUNDAY JOURNAL: Belva's head is pretty level after all. She made \$128 by her campaign speeches, and she couldn't have knit more than six pairs of 25-cent stockings in that length of time to have saved her life.

BELVA'S CONSOLATION.  
Fare the well and if forever,  
Still forever fare the well?  
Trough through all this fasting never  
Did I ever get a smell—  
Fondlest hopes and high ambitions,  
Dash'd to earth though you may be—  
Through all the campaign's vicissitudes,  
No widow swore "false love" on me.

THE following is the result in states that voted for governor:

Colorado—Benjamin H. Eaton, republican.

Connecticut—Henry B. Harrison, republican.

Florida—E. A. Perry, democrat.

Illinois—Richard J. Oglesby, republican.

Indiana—Isaac P. Gray, democrat.

Kansas—John A. Martin, republican.

Massachusetts—George D. Robinson, republican.

Michigan—Russell A. Alger, republican.

Missouri—John S. Marmaduke, democrat.

Nebraska—James W. Dawes, republican.

New Hampshire—Moody Currier, republican.

North Carolina—Alfred M. Scales, democrat.

South Carolina—Hugh S. Thompson, democrat.

Tennessee—William B. Bate, democrat.

Texas—John Ireland, democrat.

Wisconsin—Jeremiah M. Rusk, republican.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Chicago dated the 13th, says: "Gen. John A. Logan, said this morning that he considered himself beaten, but attaches the blame to no one. He takes his defeat like a soldier. From his conversation it would seem that he thought Blaine a much weaker man than he at first supposed, and the disaffection in New York greater than anticipated. A man present remarked that the defeat of Blaine would kill him, when Logan said, as far as he was concerned, he did not propose to lose any sleep over the result. Long Jones, who was present, seemed to cling

to the hope that something would turn up to give Blaine the state of New York. Jones' face was pale and careworn and he looked as if about to attend his own funeral. Logan starts for Washington in a few days."

BUFFALO EXPRESS: The following is the vote for president in the Ninth (Cleveland's) ward of Buffalo:

Blaine	1,123
Cleveland	824
Butler	12
St. John	9

Blaine's majority over Cleveland..... 299  
Blaine's majority over all..... 278

CHICAGO NEWS: We have it on good authority that Benjamin F. Butler and Belva Lockwood contemplate retiring from the practice of law and forming a theatrical company for the revival of the famous emotional melodrama of the Two Orphans. It is said that John P. St. John has consented to enact the role of the River Seine in the second act.

A New York special has the story that Jay Gould, under the belief that Cleveland had been elected, unloaded 71,000 shares of Union Pacific stock, being afraid to risk his money in that enterprise under a democratic administration. The story, however, must be verified before most people will accept it to be true.

WATERTOWN COURIER: If southern Dakota doesn't rise up and do some rustling our friends north of the forty-sixth will capture the bulk of the glory at the New Orleans exposition. Major R. F. Fleming of Fargo is the deputy commissioner for that section, with A. C. Batchelor of the same city as his associate, and they make a team which can pull a full load.

THE FARGO ARGUS of the 12th says: "One year ago today the mercury in Fargo was ten degrees below zero, and the river was frozen solid. Two years ago today we were in the midst of a blizzard, which the Republican of a subsequent date said was 'a dandy,' and which raged for three days. Today the sun shines bright and warm, the mercury at 10 o'clock indicating fifty degrees above zero in the shade."

WASHINGTON GAZETTE: The rumor that Mrs. Lockwood wears democratic newspapers in her bustle is no doubt a weak invention of the enemy. She may desire the democratic press to back her, but not in that fashion.

ROBERT McREYNOLDS, in the Current of November 15, gives an interesting account of a visit to "The Crypt of Columbus" in Havana, with a description of the picturesque surroundings in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo.

EMMONS COUNTY RECORD: There were 261 votes cast. In the second commissioner district there were some thirty-five voters absent—many of them having returned to the states to spend the winter. Applying this ratio to absentees of the first and third districts, and there are nearly 400 voters in Emmons county.

PEOP'S SUN: Belva, whatever you do don't lose your grip. Don't cry over the spilled milk of a political campaign, but brace up, hook up your corset another hole, set your teeth firmly, and go in to win, and the Sun will stand by you till the last, conscious that if you live long enough you will be ruler over a nation or know the reason why.

THE New York Morning Journal says there is hope for the Bartholdi Pedestal Fund. The Sons of the Revolution have taken it in hand, and what they undertake succeeds. Did not their fathers make a nation? Shall not the sons give us a statue of liberty? The pedestal must be reared upon rocks, and they are the boys to raise them.

The latest use to which the electric light has been put has an interest for housekeepers and others who like to have bread well baked. At the London health exhibition a baker's oven with a plate glass door is so brightly illuminated that every part of it is distinctly seen. The light is from two incandescent lamps which are driven by a Victoria Brush machine under the oven where the temperature is from 400 to 600 degrees Fahrenheit.

THIRTY years ago in the gubernatorial election in New York it was two weeks after the election before the result was finally known. The candidates elected were Myron H. Clark for governor and Henry J. Raymond for lieutenant-governor. Raymond had a majority of 20,000, but Clark was a strong temperance partisan, and fourteen days passed before it could be decided if he had a majority, though it finally appeared that his majority in a vote exceeding half a million was 204. This reminiscence shows that the present is not the only time when the vote of New York has remained some days in suspense.

A CURIOUS feature of the Connecticut election this year is the fact that the minority candidate for governor will be seated. By the state constitution a candidate for a state office must receive a majority over all or else the election is thrown into the lower house, the choice their being limited to the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes. This year Waller, the democratic candidate, received 1,253 votes more than Harrison, his republican opponent, but he has not a majority over all, and, as a consequence, the lower house, which is re-

publican, can, and doubtless will, elect Harrison.

GRAND FORKS is represented at New Orleans by a cabbage head nine feet in circumference.

LIEUTENANT CREEL, by an order of the court in the Creel divorce case, pays \$30 a month alimony and \$150 attorney's fee.

THE Day says: "Some idea of the size of Dakota can be obtained from the fact that it would take 3,000,000 No. 19 collars, the size Grover Cleveland wears, to reach across it."

JUDGE LIPPINCOTT of Uldin, Montana, recently caught a mountain eel weighing seven-and-three pounds and eleven ounces. He has preserved the skin, which he will have stuffed, and he will send it to the New Orleans exposition as a representative of Montana's fisheries.

In her debut at Chicago, Madame Ristori, in the character of Elizabeth, Queen of England, was warmly received. Master Whiteside, aged 14 years, a pupil of Prof. Samuel Kayzer, also made his debut in Chicago Monday in the character of Richard III. The critics say he is a wonder.

MR. J. C. MARTIN, now of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, but formerly of the St. Paul Globe, has been left a windfall in the shape of \$125,000 bequeathed by a rich uncle in Edinburgh. Mr. Martin was for years on the Chicago press and well known by all journalists who were on duty in that city seven and eight years ago. He has been a hard worker and deserves this reward.

From a strictly party point of view Louisiana will stand the same in the next congress as it stands now, the entire delegation democratic with one exception. That exception now is Wm. Pitt Kellogg, but he was defeated for re-election by Mr. Gay, the richest man in the state, if not the wealthiest in the south. Ex-Governor Hahn, republican, was elected in one of the New Orleans districts, and he is a very honorable, high-toned and highly respected gentleman. He was the first reconstruction governor of the state.

STEELE HERALD: The brick work for the tower on the south side has been completed, and contractor Sykes Watkins is pushing that on the north, and is doing as he always does, a good job. When these towers are completed Steele will have as useful a water works, in case of fire or for culinary and watering purposes, as many older cities. The pumps are to be supplied with wind mills, and the huge tanks setting fifty feet in the air, will be kept filled. With hose coupling to the bottom of the tanks, every business place in our city can be reached in case of fire. For the energy displayed in this, as well as in the sewers just completed, affording adequate drainage to our city, Col. Steele deserves and has the thanks of our citizens.

At Wheeling, W. Va., the most novel event witnessed in several years occurred Tuesday. Richard Henry and David Knerner, prominent German citizens, made a bet on election by the terms of which Knerner was to wheel Henry from Tenth street to Twenty-third if Blaine was elected and vice versa if Cleveland won. Henry paid the bet Monday. The wheelbarrow was presented by a committee of prominent citizens and a brass band and followed by a man carrying a mammoth pretzel. Another leading a goat fancifully decked and two others carrying flags. Behind came a dozen carriages with citizens. A crowd of at least five thousand gathered along the route and cheered the party.

NEW YORK SUN: Now that the presidential election is over and all the rest of mankind at peace, why should not everybody return to his regular pursuits and do what he can toward making everybody as happy as he can? We have a boundless expanse of fertile soil, an abundance of food and clothing, a great number of factories with almost unlimited capacity for production, and the most extended system of cheap transportation in the world; and yet business is everywhere stagnant. Under the stimulation of the lowest price known these twenty years, it is only reasonable that affairs should begin to revive, and they doubtless will, but the business men of the country can help it along by calmly considering the situation and seeing how good it is after all.

NEW ORLEANS supports its claim to cosmopolitanism by its comprehensive system of furnished rooms, at which, it is claimed, the average tourist can live more comfortably and economically than at hotels. Near Canal street, the great central boulevard of the city, hundreds of rooms are to be had, with tasteful furniture, abundant water supply and all the comforts of a home. Excellent coffee is served in the morning and the service is quiet and effective. These rooms rent for from one to five dollars a day in the winter season, and their occupants have a wider range of restaurants than in any city south of New York. The price of breakfast varies at these places from the ordinary twenty-five cent table d'hôte to the \$20 repeat a la carte. Game or fish are of the best, the oysters are unsurpassed, vegetables are always in season, and the cooks are said to be admirable.







The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE. Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$12.50.

TO ADVERTISERS. The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 55, Tribune Building, New York City.

A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

New York, the Empire state, has decided, by the remarkably small plurality of less than 1,200 votes, that Grover Cleveland shall be the next president of the United States. After a struggle of twenty-four years the democrats have at last gained control of the government. It finds it in a very different condition from what it left it in 1860. Then our finances were exhausted, our country divided and plunged into a civil war. Now the nation's credit is excellent, it has but one flag and that flag is respected by all nations. Let us hope that under democratic rule as much may be said. The reasons leading to a democratic victory are varied and numerous. The republican party had become too strong. History records the fact that all great powers have their downfall, attributable in most cases to dissensions in their own ranks. The cry has been every four years, "the democratic party is dead," but it has proven a lively corpse every time. The St. Johnites may be called cranks and the independents, mugwumps, but they are offshoots of the republican party just the same, and have with the solid democratic phalanx made Grover Cleveland president of the United States and defeated the leader of leaders, one of America's greatest statesmen, James G. Blaine.

Just what the future policy of the democratic party will be is hard to predict. Already the independents, among them George William Curtis, who said at the Chicago republican convention "we are confronted with the democratic party, very hungry and very thirsty," are claiming that it is their victory and that they must be recognized by the ingoing president. Very likely this element will be recognized in some manner or other, but the TRIBUNE believes it to be the duty of Mr. Cleveland to give us a democratic administration, that the party may be held responsible for it. Democrats, who have stood up for democratic principles during the past twenty-four years should be rewarded with office. The TRIBUNE believes if the duty of Mr. Cleveland to oust all federal office holders except, possibly, those in the departments at Washington, whose duties are simply of a clerical nature. Thousands will now desert the republican ship in hopes of being allowed continued access to the public tent. They should be cast out. Only staunch democrats should be placed in office. To the victors belong the spoils. Give the democrats who have been clamoring for reform a chance. As a republican, the TRIBUNE wants to see a democratic administration in every sense of the word.

A sweeping reduction in the tariff, a clearing out of the government treasury and the distribution throughout the country of the heaps of money now piled up in the vaults at Washington, and all other democratic principles should be promulgated. Let the world see and know what a complete democratic administration is. If the republicans have been wrong all these years, let us know it; if the democrats are wrong it will be proven by their acts during the next four years. But let us have a fair test. Let none but democrats be placed on guard. We want no mugwump administration. Let it be a democratic administration, and if it is a good one let the democrats have credit for it; if a poor administration let the democrats stand responsible for it. There will be an inclination on the part of some office holders to creep into the democratic fold and the good graces of the powers that be, but Mr. Cleveland owes it to his party to weed them out and place in their stead men who are democratic from principle, not policy. It is the principles of the democratic party that republicans want to get at, and a practical demonstration can only be had by complete democratic control.

THE TRIBUNE has seen it stated in several of its exchanges that Mr. Wilson, the democratic nominee for delegate to congress from Dakota, was ill-used and snubbed at Bismarck. This is false in every particular. Although he did not arrive until the eve of election when all were very busy shaping matters for the contest, the democrats made haste to properly celebrate the occasion of Mr. Wilson's visit. The Garfield Light Guard band was secured and an excursion made to Mandan. It was arranged to have speaking in the evening, but while at

THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, NOV. 21, 1884.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF BURLEIGH COUNTY, NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

Names.	Precinct 1, Dist. 1.	Precinct 2, Dist. 1.	Precinct 3, Dist. 1.	Precinct 4, Dist. 1.	Precinct 5, Dist. 1.	Precinct 6, Dist. 1.	Precinct 7, Dist. 1.	Precinct 8, Dist. 1.	Precinct 9, Dist. 1.	Precinct 10, Dist. 1.	Precinct 11, Dist. 1.	Precinct 12, Dist. 1.	Precinct 13, Dist. 1.	Precinct 14, Dist. 1.	Precinct 15, Dist. 1.	Precinct 16, Dist. 1.	Precinct 17, Dist. 1.	Precinct 18, Dist. 1.	Precinct 19, Dist. 1.	Precinct 20, Dist. 1.	Precinct 21, Dist. 1.	Precinct 22, Dist. 1.	Precinct 23, Dist. 1.	Precinct 24, Dist. 1.	Precinct 25, Dist. 1.	Precinct 26, Dist. 1.	Precinct 27, Dist. 1.	Precinct 28, Dist. 1.	Precinct 29, Dist. 1.	Precinct 30, Dist. 1.	Precinct 31, Dist. 1.	Precinct 32, Dist. 1.	Precinct 33, Dist. 1.	Precinct 34, Dist. 1.	Precinct 35, Dist. 1.	Precinct 36, Dist. 1.	Precinct 37, Dist. 1.	Precinct 38, Dist. 1.	Precinct 39, Dist. 1.	Precinct 40, Dist. 1.	Precinct 41, Dist. 1.	Precinct 42, Dist. 1.	Precinct 43, Dist. 1.	Precinct 44, Dist. 1.	Precinct 45, Dist. 1.	Precinct 46, Dist. 1.	Precinct 47, Dist. 1.	Precinct 48, Dist. 1.	Precinct 49, Dist. 1.	Precinct 50, Dist. 1.	Precinct 51, Dist. 1.	Precinct 52, Dist. 1.	Precinct 53, Dist. 1.	Precinct 54, Dist. 1.	Precinct 55, Dist. 1.	Precinct 56, Dist. 1.	Precinct 57, Dist. 1.	Precinct 58, Dist. 1.	Precinct 59, Dist. 1.	Precinct 60, Dist. 1.	Precinct 61, Dist. 1.	Precinct 62, Dist. 1.	Precinct 63, Dist. 1.	Precinct 64, Dist. 1.	Precinct 65, Dist. 1.	Precinct 66, Dist. 1.	Precinct 67, Dist. 1.	Precinct 68, Dist. 1.	Precinct 69, Dist. 1.	Precinct 70, Dist. 1.	Precinct 71, Dist. 1.	Precinct 72, Dist. 1.	Precinct 73, Dist. 1.	Precinct 74, Dist. 1.	Precinct 75, Dist. 1.	Precinct 76, Dist. 1.	Precinct 77, Dist. 1.	Precinct 78, Dist. 1.	Precinct 79, Dist. 1.	Precinct 80, Dist. 1.	Precinct 81, Dist. 1.	Precinct 82, Dist. 1.	Precinct 83, Dist. 1.	Precinct 84, Dist. 1.	Precinct 85, Dist. 1.	Precinct 86, Dist. 1.	Precinct 87, Dist. 1.	Precinct 88, Dist. 1.	Precinct 89, Dist. 1.	Precinct 90, Dist. 1.	Precinct 91, Dist. 1.	Precinct 92, Dist. 1.	Precinct 93, Dist. 1.	Precinct 94, Dist. 1.	Precinct 95, Dist. 1.	Precinct 96, Dist. 1.	Precinct 97, Dist. 1.	Precinct 98, Dist. 1.	Precinct 99, Dist. 1.	Precinct 100, Dist. 1.	Precinct 101, Dist. 1.	Precinct 102, Dist. 1.	Precinct 103, Dist. 1.	Precinct 104, Dist. 1.	Precinct 105, Dist. 1.	Precinct 106, Dist. 1.	Precinct 107, Dist. 1.	Precinct 108, Dist. 1.	Precinct 109, Dist. 1.	Precinct 110, Dist. 1.	Precinct 111, Dist. 1.	Precinct 112, Dist. 1.	Precinct 113, Dist. 1.	Precinct 114, Dist. 1.	Precinct 115, Dist. 1.	Precinct 116, Dist. 1.	Precinct 117, Dist. 1.	Precinct 118, Dist. 1.	Precinct 119, Dist. 1.	Precinct 120, Dist. 1.	Precinct 121, Dist. 1.	Precinct 122, Dist. 1.	Precinct 123, Dist. 1.	Precinct 124, Dist. 1.	Precinct 125, Dist. 1.	Precinct 126, Dist. 1.	Precinct 127, Dist. 1.	Precinct 128, Dist. 1.	Precinct 129, Dist. 1.	Precinct 130, Dist. 1.	Precinct 131, Dist. 1.	Precinct 132, Dist. 1.	Precinct 133, Dist. 1.	Precinct 134, Dist. 1.	Precinct 135, Dist. 1.	Precinct 136, Dist. 1.	Precinct 137, Dist. 1.	Precinct 138, Dist. 1.	Precinct 139, Dist. 1.	Precinct 140, Dist. 1.	Precinct 141, Dist. 1.	Precinct 142, Dist. 1.	Precinct 143, Dist. 1.	Precinct 144, Dist. 1.	Precinct 145, Dist. 1.	Precinct 146, Dist. 1.	Precinct 147, Dist. 1.	Precinct 148, Dist. 1.	Precinct 149, Dist. 1.	Precinct 150, Dist. 1.	Precinct 151, Dist. 1.	Precinct 152, Dist. 1.	Precinct 153, Dist. 1.	Precinct 154, Dist. 1.	Precinct 155, Dist. 1.	Precinct 156, Dist. 1.	Precinct 157, Dist. 1.	Precinct 158, Dist. 1.	Precinct 159, Dist. 1.	Precinct 160, Dist. 1.	Precinct 161, Dist. 1.	Precinct 162, Dist. 1.	Precinct 163, Dist. 1.	Precinct 164, Dist. 1.	Precinct 165, Dist. 1.	Precinct 166, Dist. 1.	Precinct 167, Dist. 1.	Precinct 168, Dist. 1.	Precinct 169, Dist. 1.	Precinct 170, Dist. 1.	Precinct 171, Dist. 1.	Precinct 172, Dist. 1.	Precinct 173, Dist. 1.	Precinct 174, Dist. 1.	Precinct 175, Dist. 1.	Precinct 176, Dist. 1.	Precinct 177, Dist. 1.	Precinct 178, Dist. 1.	Precinct 179, Dist. 1.	Precinct 180, Dist. 1.	Precinct 181, Dist. 1.	Precinct 182, Dist. 1.	Precinct 183, Dist. 1.	Precinct 184, Dist. 1.	Precinct 185, Dist. 1.	Precinct 186, Dist. 1.	Precinct 187, Dist. 1.	Precinct 188, Dist. 1.	Precinct 189, Dist. 1.	Precinct 190, Dist. 1.	Precinct 191, Dist. 1.	Precinct 192, Dist. 1.	Precinct 193, Dist. 1.	Precinct 194, Dist. 1.	Precinct 195, Dist. 1.	Precinct 196, Dist. 1.	Precinct 197, Dist. 1.	Precinct 198, Dist. 1.	Precinct 199, Dist. 1.	Precinct 200, Dist. 1.	Precinct 201, Dist. 1.	Precinct 202, Dist. 1.	Precinct 203, Dist. 1.	Precinct 204, Dist. 1.	Precinct 205, Dist. 1.	Precinct 206, Dist. 1.	Precinct 207, Dist. 1.	Precinct 208, Dist. 1.	Precinct 209, Dist. 1.	Precinct 210, Dist. 1.	Precinct 211, Dist. 1.	Precinct 212, Dist. 1.	Precinct 213, Dist. 1.	Precinct 214, Dist. 1.	Precinct 215, Dist. 1.	Precinct 216, Dist. 1.	Precinct 217, Dist. 1.	Precinct 218, Dist. 1.	Precinct 219, Dist. 1.	Precinct 220, Dist. 1.	Precinct 221, Dist. 1.	Precinct 222, Dist. 1.	Precinct 223, Dist. 1.	Precinct 224, Dist. 1.	Precinct 225, Dist. 1.	Precinct 226, Dist. 1.	Precinct 227, Dist. 1.	Precinct 228, Dist. 1.	Precinct 229, Dist. 1.	Precinct 230, Dist. 1.	Precinct 231, Dist. 1.	Precinct 232, Dist. 1.	Precinct 233, Dist. 1.	Precinct 234, Dist. 1.	Precinct 235, Dist. 1.	Precinct 236, Dist. 1.	Precinct 237, Dist. 1.	Precinct 238, Dist. 1.	Precinct 239, Dist. 1.	Precinct 240, Dist. 1.	Precinct 241, Dist. 1.	Precinct 242, Dist. 1.	Precinct 243, Dist. 1.	Precinct 244, Dist. 1.	Precinct 245, Dist. 1.	Precinct 246, Dist. 1.	Precinct 247, Dist. 1.	Precinct 248, Dist. 1.	Precinct 249, Dist. 1.	Precinct 250, Dist. 1.	Precinct 251, Dist. 1.	Precinct 252, Dist. 1.	Precinct 253, Dist. 1.	Precinct 254, Dist. 1.	Precinct 255, Dist. 1.	Precinct 256, Dist. 1.	Precinct 257, Dist. 1.	Precinct 258, Dist. 1.	Precinct 259, Dist. 1.	Precinct 260, Dist. 1.	Precinct 261, Dist. 1.	Precinct 262, Dist. 1.	Precinct 263, Dist. 1.	Precinct 264, Dist. 1.	Precinct 265, Dist. 1.	Precinct 266, Dist. 1.	Precinct 267, Dist. 1.	Precinct 268, Dist. 1.	Precinct 269, Dist. 1.	Precinct 270, Dist. 1.	Precinct 271, Dist. 1.	Precinct 272, Dist. 1.	Precinct 273, Dist. 1.	Precinct 274, Dist. 1.	Precinct 275, Dist. 1.	Precinct 276, Dist. 1.	Precinct 277, Dist. 1.	Precinct 278, Dist. 1.	Precinct 279, Dist. 1.	Precinct 280, Dist. 1.	Precinct 281, Dist. 1.	Precinct 282, Dist. 1.	Precinct 283, Dist. 1.	Precinct 284, Dist. 1.	Precinct 285, Dist. 1.	Precinct 286, Dist. 1.	Precinct 287, Dist. 1.	Precinct 288, Dist. 1.	Precinct 289, Dist. 1.	Precinct 290, Dist. 1.	Precinct 291, Dist. 1.	Precinct 292, Dist. 1.	Precinct 293, Dist. 1.	Precinct 294, Dist. 1.	Precinct 295, Dist. 1.	Precinct 296, Dist. 1.	Precinct 297, Dist. 1.	Precinct 298, Dist. 1.	Precinct 299, Dist. 1.	Precinct 300, Dist. 1.	Precinct 301, Dist. 1.	Precinct 302, Dist. 1.	Precinct 303, Dist. 1.	Precinct 304, Dist. 1.	Precinct 305, Dist. 1.	Precinct 306, Dist. 1.	Precinct 307, Dist. 1.	Precinct 308, Dist. 1.	Precinct 309, Dist. 1.	Precinct 310, Dist. 1.	Precinct 311, Dist. 1.	Precinct 312, Dist. 1.	Precinct 313, Dist. 1.	Precinct 314, Dist. 1.	Precinct 315, Dist. 1.	Precinct 316, Dist. 1.	Precinct 317, Dist. 1.	Precinct 318, Dist. 1.	Precinct 319, Dist. 1.	Precinct 320, Dist. 1.	Precinct 321, Dist. 1.	Precinct 322, Dist. 1.	Precinct 323, Dist. 1.	Precinct 324, Dist. 1.	Precinct 325, Dist. 1.	Precinct 326, Dist. 1.	Precinct 327, Dist. 1.	Precinct 328, Dist. 1.	Precinct 329, Dist. 1.	Precinct 330, Dist. 1.	Precinct 331, Dist. 1.	Precinct 332, Dist. 1.	Precinct 333, Dist. 1.	Precinct 334, Dist. 1.	Precinct 335, Dist. 1.	Precinct 336, Dist. 1.	Precinct 337, Dist. 1.	Precinct 338, Dist. 1.	Precinct 339, Dist. 1.	Precinct 340, Dist. 1.	Precinct 341, Dist. 1.	Precinct 342, Dist. 1.	Precinct 343, Dist. 1.	Precinct 344, Dist. 1.	Precinct 345, Dist. 1.	Precinct 346, Dist. 1.	Precinct 347, Dist. 1.	Precinct 348, Dist. 1.	Precinct 349, Dist. 1.	Precinct 350, Dist. 1.	Precinct 351, Dist. 1.	Precinct 352, Dist. 1.	Precinct 353, Dist. 1.	Precinct 354, Dist. 1.	Precinct 355, Dist. 1.	Precinct 356, Dist. 1.	Precinct 357, Dist. 1.	Precinct 358, Dist. 1.	Precinct 359, Dist. 1.	Precinct 360, Dist. 1.	Precinct 361, Dist. 1.	Precinct 362, Dist. 1.	Precinct 363, Dist. 1.	Precinct 364, Dist. 1.	Precinct 365, Dist. 1.	Precinct 366, Dist. 1.	Precinct 367, Dist. 1.	Precinct 368, Dist. 1.	Precinct 369, Dist. 1.	Precinct 370, Dist. 1.	Precinct 371, Dist. 1.	Precinct 372, Dist. 1.	Precinct 373, Dist. 1.	Precinct 374, Dist. 1.	Precinct 375, Dist. 1.	Precinct 376, Dist. 1.	Precinct 377, Dist. 1.	Precinct 378, Dist. 1.	Precinct 379, Dist. 1.	Precinct 380, Dist. 1.	Precinct 381, Dist. 1.	Precinct 382, Dist. 1.	Precinct 383, Dist. 1.	Precinct 384, Dist. 1.	Precinct 385, Dist. 1.	Precinct 386, Dist. 1.	Precinct 387, Dist. 1.	Precinct 388, Dist. 1.	Precinct 389, Dist. 1.	Precinct 390, Dist. 1.	Precinct 391, Dist. 1.	Precinct 392, Dist. 1.	Precinct 393, Dist. 1.	Precinct 394, Dist. 1.	Precinct 395, Dist. 1.	Precinct 396, Dist. 1.	Precinct 397, Dist. 1.	Precinct 398, Dist. 1.	Precinct 399, Dist. 1.	Precinct 400, Dist. 1.	Precinct 401, Dist. 1.	Precinct 402, Dist. 1.	Precinct 403, Dist. 1.	Precinct 404, Dist. 1.	Precinct 405, Dist. 1.	Precinct 406, Dist. 1.	Precinct 407, Dist. 1.	Precinct 408, Dist. 1.	Precinct 409, Dist. 1.	Precinct 410, Dist. 1.	Precinct 411, Dist. 1.	Precinct 412, Dist. 1.	Precinct 413, Dist. 1.	Precinct 414, Dist. 1.	Precinct 415, Dist. 1.	Precinct 416, Dist. 1.	Precinct 417, Dist. 1.	Precinct 418, Dist. 1.	Precinct 419, Dist. 1.	Precinct 420, Dist. 1.	Precinct 421, Dist. 1.	Precinct 422, Dist. 1.	Precinct 423, Dist. 1.	Precinct 424, Dist. 1.	Precinct 425, Dist. 1.	Precinct 426, Dist. 1.	Precinct 427, Dist. 1.	Precinct 428, Dist. 1.	Precinct 429, Dist. 1.	Precinct 430, Dist. 1.	Precinct 431, Dist. 1.	Precinct 432, Dist. 1.	Precinct 433, Dist. 1.	Precinct 434, Dist. 1.	Precinct 435, Dist. 1.	Precinct 436, Dist. 1.	Precinct 437, Dist. 1.	Precinct 438, Dist. 1.	Precinct 439, Dist. 1.	Precinct 440, Dist. 1.	Precinct 441, Dist. 1.	Precinct 442, Dist. 1.	Precinct 443, Dist. 1.	Precinct 444, Dist. 1.	Precinct 445, Dist. 1.	Precinct 446, Dist. 1.	Precinct 447, Dist. 1.	Precinct 448, Dist. 1.	Precinct 449, Dist. 1.	Precinct 450, Dist. 1.	Precinct 451, Dist. 1.	Precinct 452, Dist. 1.	Precinct 453, Dist. 1.	Precinct 454, Dist. 1.	Precinct 455, Dist. 1.	Precinct 456, Dist. 1.	Precinct 457, Dist. 1.	Precinct 458, Dist. 1.	Precinct 459, Dist. 1.	Precinct 460, Dist. 1.	Precinct 461, Dist. 1.	Precinct 462, Dist. 1.	Precinct 463, Dist. 1.	Precinct 464, Dist. 1.	Precinct 465, Dist. 1.	Precinct 466, Dist. 1.	Precinct 467, Dist. 1.	Precinct 468, Dist. 1.	Precinct 469, Dist. 1.	Precinct 470, Dist. 1.	Precinct 471, Dist. 1.	Precinct 472, Dist. 1.	Precinct 473, Dist. 1.	Precinct 474, Dist. 1.	Precinct 475, Dist. 1.	Precinct 476, Dist. 1.	Precinct 477, Dist. 1.	Precinct 478, Dist. 1.	Precinct 479, Dist. 1.	Precinct 480, Dist. 1.	Precinct 481, Dist. 1.	Precinct 482, Dist. 1.	Precinct 483, Dist. 1.	Precinct 484, Dist. 1.	Precinct 485, Dist. 1.	Precinct 486, Dist. 1.	Precinct 487, Dist. 1.	Precinct 488, Dist. 1.	Precinct 489, Dist. 1.	Precinct 490, Dist. 1.	Precinct 491, Dist. 1.	Precinct 492, Dist. 1.	Precinct 493, Dist. 1.	Precinct 494, Dist. 1.	Precinct 495, Dist. 1.	Precinct 496, Dist. 1.	Precinct 497, Dist. 1.	Precinct 498, Dist. 1.	Precinct 499, Dist. 1.	Precinct 500, Dist. 1.	Precinct 501, Dist. 1.	Precinct 502, Dist. 1.	Precinct 503, Dist. 1.	Precinct 504, Dist. 1.	Precinct 505, Dist. 1.	Precinct 506, Dist. 1.	Precinct 507, Dist. 1.	Precinct 508, Dist. 1.	Precinct 509, Dist. 1.	Precinct 510, Dist. 1.	Precinct 511, Dist. 1.	Precinct 512, Dist. 1.	Precinct 513, Dist. 1.	Precinct 514, Dist. 1.	Precinct 515, Dist. 1.	Precinct 516, Dist. 1.	Precinct 517, Dist. 1.	Precinct 518, Dist. 1.	Precinct 519, Dist. 1.	Precinct 520, Dist. 1.	Precinct 521, Dist. 1.	Precinct 522, Dist. 1.	Precinct 523, Dist. 1.	Precinct 524, Dist. 1.	Precinct 525, Dist. 1.	Precinct 526, Dist. 1.	Precinct 527, Dist. 1.	Precinct 528, Dist. 1.	Precinct 529, Dist. 1.	Precinct 530, Dist. 1.	Precinct 531, Dist. 1.	Precinct 532, Dist. 1.	Precinct 533, Dist. 1.	Precinct 534, Dist. 1.	Precinct 535, Dist. 1.	Precinct 536, Dist. 1.	Precinct 537, Dist. 1.	Precinct 538, Dist. 1.	Precinct 539, Dist. 1.	Precinct 540, Dist. 1.	Precinct 541, Dist. 1.	Precinct 542, Dist. 1.	Precinct 543, Dist. 1.	Precinct 544, Dist. 1.	Precinct 545, Dist. 1.	Precinct 546, Dist. 1.	Precinct 547, Dist. 1.	Precinct 548, Dist. 1.	Precinct 549, Dist. 1.	Precinct 550, Dist. 1.	Precinct 551, Dist. 1.	Precinct 552, Dist. 1.	Precinct 553, Dist. 1.	Precinct 554, Dist. 1.	Precinct 555, Dist. 1.	Precinct 556, Dist. 1.	Precinct 557, Dist. 1.	Precinct 558, Dist. 1.	Precinct 559, Dist. 1.	Precinct 560, Dist. 1.	Precinct 561, Dist. 1.	Precinct 562, Dist. 1.	Precinct 563, Dist. 1.	Precinct 564, Dist. 1.	Precinct 565, Dist. 1.	Precinct 566, Dist. 1.	Precinct 567, Dist. 1.	Precinct 568, Dist. 1.	Precinct 569, Dist. 1.	Precinct 570, Dist. 1.	Precinct 571, Dist. 1.	Precinct 572, Dist. 1.	Precinct 573, Dist. 1.	Precinct 574, Dist. 1.	Precinct 575, Dist. 1.	Precinct 576, Dist. 1.	Precinct 577, Dist. 1.	Precinct 578, Dist. 1.	Precinct 579, Dist. 1.	Precinct 580, Dist. 1.	Precinct 581, Dist. 1.	Precinct 582, Dist. 1.	Precinct 583, Dist. 1.	Precinct 584, Dist. 1.	Precinct 585, Dist. 1.	Precinct 586, Dist. 1.	Precinct 587, Dist. 1.	Precinct 588, Dist. 1.	Precinct 589, Dist. 1.	Precinct 590, Dist. 1.	Precinct 591, Dist. 1.	Precinct 592, Dist. 1.	Precinct 593, Dist. 1.	Precinct 594, Dist. 1.	Precinct 595, Dist. 1.	Precinct 596, Dist. 1.	Precinct 597, Dist. 1.	Precinct 598, Dist. 1.	Precinct 599, Dist. 1.	Precinct 600, Dist. 1.	Precinct 601, Dist. 1.	Precinct 602, Dist. 1.	Precinct 603, Dist. 1.	Precinct 604, Dist. 1.	Precinct 605, Dist. 1.	Precinct 606, Dist. 1.	Precinct 607, Dist. 1.	Precinct 608, Dist. 1.	Precinct 609, Dist. 1.	Precinct 610, Dist. 1.	Precinct 611, Dist. 1.	Precinct 612, Dist. 1.	Precinct 613, Dist. 1.	Precinct 614, Dist. 1.	Precinct 615, Dist. 1.	Precinct 616, Dist. 1.	Precinct 617, Dist. 1.	Precinct 618, Dist. 1.	Precinct 619, Dist. 1.	Precinct 620, Dist. 1.	Precinct 621, Dist. 1.	Precinct 622, Dist. 1.	Precinct 623, Dist. 1.	Precinct 624, Dist. 1.	Precinct 625, Dist. 1.	Precinct 626, Dist. 1.	Precinct 627, Dist. 1.	Precinct 628, Dist. 1.	Precinct 629, Dist. 1.	Precinct 630, Dist. 1.	Precinct 631, Dist. 1.	Precinct 632, Dist. 1.	Precinct 633, Dist. 1.	Precinct 634, Dist. 1.	Precinct 635, Dist. 1.	Precinct 636, Dist. 1.	Precinct 637, Dist. 1.	Precinct 638, Dist. 1.	Precinct 639, Dist. 1.	Precinct 640, Dist. 1.	Precinct 641, Dist. 1.	Precinct 642, Dist. 1.	Precinct 643, Dist. 1.	Precinct 644, Dist. 1.	Precinct 645, Dist. 1.	Precinct 646, Dist. 1.	Precinct 647, Dist. 1.	Precinct 648, Dist. 1.	Precinct 649, Dist. 1.	Precinct 650, Dist. 1.	Precinct 651, Dist. 1.	Precinct 652, Dist. 1.	Precinct 653, Dist. 1.	Precinct 654, Dist. 1.	Precinct 655, Dist. 1.	Precinct 656, Dist. 1.	Precinct 657, Dist. 1.	Precinct 658, Dist. 1.	Precinct 659, Dist. 1.	Precinct 660, Dist. 1.	Precinct 661, Dist. 1.	Precinct 662, Dist. 1.	Precinct 663, Dist. 1.	Precinct 664, Dist. 1.	Precinct 665, Dist. 1.	Precinct 666, Dist. 1.	Precinct 667, Dist. 1.	Precinct 668, Dist. 1.	Precinct 669, Dist. 1.	Precinct 670, Dist. 1.	Precinct 671, Dist. 1.	Precinct 672, Dist. 1.	Precinct 673, Dist. 1.	Precinct 674, Dist. 1.	Precinct 675, Dist. 1.	Precinct 676, Dist. 1.	Precinct 677, Dist. 1.	Precinct 678, Dist. 1.	Precinct 679, Dist. 1.	Precinct 680, Dist. 1.	Precinct 681, Dist. 1.	Precinct 682, Dist. 1.	Precinct 683, Dist. 1.	Precinct 684, Dist. 1.	Precinct 685, Dist. 1.	Precinct 686, Dist. 1.	Precinct 687, Dist. 1.	Precinct 688, Dist. 1.	Precinct 689, Dist. 1.	Precinct 690, Dist. 1.	Precinct 691, Dist. 1.	Precinct 692, Dist. 1.	Precinct 693, Dist. 1.	Precinct 694, Dist. 1.	Precinct 695, Dist. 1.	Precinct 696, Dist. 1.	Precinct 697, Dist. 1.	Precinct 698, Dist. 1.	Precinct 699, Dist. 1.	Precinct 700, Dist. 1.	Precinct 701, Dist. 1.	Precinct 702, Dist. 1.	Precinct 703, Dist. 1.	Precinct 704, Dist. 1.	Precinct 705, Dist. 1.	Precinct 706, Dist. 1.	Precinct 707, Dist. 1.	Precinct 708, Dist. 1.	Precinct 709, Dist. 1.	Precinct 710, Dist. 1.	Precinct 711, Dist. 1.	Precinct 712, Dist. 1.	Precinct 713, Dist. 1.	Precinct 714, Dist. 1.	Precinct 715, Dist. 1.	Precinct 716, Dist. 1.	Precinct 717, Dist. 1.	Precinct 718, Dist. 1.	Precinct 719, Dist. 1.	Precinct 720, Dist. 1.	Precinct 721, Dist. 1.	Precinct 722, Dist. 1.	Precinct 723, Dist. 1.	Precinct 724, Dist. 1.	Precinct 725, Dist. 1.	Precinct 726, Dist. 1.	Precinct 727, Dist. 1.	Precinct 728, Dist. 1.	Precinct 729, Dist. 1.	Precinct 730, Dist. 1.	Precinct 731, Dist. 1.	Precinct 732, Dist. 1.	Precinct 733, Dist. 1.	Precinct 734, Dist. 1.	Precinct 735, Dist. 1.	Precinct 736, Dist. 1.	Precinct 737, Dist. 1.	Precinct 738, Dist. 1.	Precinct 739, Dist. 1.	Precinct 740, Dist. 1.	Precinct 741, Dist. 1.	Precinct 742, Dist. 1.	Precinct 743, Dist. 1.	Precinct 744, Dist. 1.	Precinct 745, Dist. 1.	Precinct 746, Dist. 1.	Precinct 747, Dist. 1.	Precinct 748, Dist. 1.	Precinct 749, Dist. 1.	Precinct 750, Dist. 1.	Precinct 751, Dist. 1.	Precinct 752, Dist. 1.	Precinct 753, Dist. 1.	Precinct 754, Dist. 1.	Precinct 755, Dist. 1.	Precinct 756, Dist. 1.	Precinct 757, Dist. 1.	Precinct 758, Dist. 1.	Precinct 759, Dist. 1.	Precinct 760, Dist. 1.	Precinct 761, Dist. 1.	Precinct 762, Dist. 1.	Precinct 763, Dist. 1.	Precinct 764, Dist. 1.	Precinct 765, Dist. 1.	Precinct 766, Dist. 1.	Precinct 767, Dist. 1.	Precinct 768, Dist. 1.	Precinct 769, Dist. 1.	Precinct 770, Dist. 1.	Precinct 771, Dist. 1.	Precinct 772, Dist. 1.	Precinct 773, Dist. 1.	Precinct 774, Dist. 1.	Precinct 775, Dist. 1.	Precinct 776, Dist. 1.	Precinct 777, Dist. 1.	Precinct 778, Dist. 1.	Precinct 779, Dist. 1.	Precinct 780, Dist. 1.	P
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## The Bismarck Tribune.

## District Court.

## FRIDAY.

Court convened at 9 o'clock. Hon. Wm. H. Francis, judge, presiding.  
George T. Macmillan was appointed bailiff.  
The following numbered cases on the calendar were set for peremptory call today: 24, 12, 16, 19, 20, 22, 27, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 46, 51, 53, 63, 67, 70, 71, 72, 75, 81, 82, 83.

Albert C. Hinckley was appointed special bailiff.

The case of Charles G. Lippold vs. Otto Heinze, Paul Heinze and Herman Heinze, was called. The plaintiff brought suit for wages, amounting to \$192.10. The cause is now being tried. C. N. Hunt, for plaintiff; Holmbeck & Wright for defendants.

P. R. Smith was arraigned, the indictment charging him with assault with a dangerous weapon on the person of Thomas H. Collins, November 17th. Mr. Smith was given until Monday next to plead to the indictment. The judge increased his bond to \$2,000, which was given and filed, giving two sureties each, qualifying in the sum of \$4,000. This case has aroused some comment.

John Hayes, indicted for grand larceny, stealing clothing from the store of W. B. Watson, was arraigned, and plead not guilty asking that an early date be fixed for his trial. At the request of the prisoner, the court assigned L. O. Wilson to defend him.

Michael Dacey and William Gilson were arraigned and indicted upon the charge of grand larceny—stealing clothing from B. Hannan, B. S. Bennett, et al. He plead not guilty to the charge. The court assigned M. T. O'Connor to defend the prisoner and a date will be fixed for trial.

## SATURDAY.

In the case of Lippold vs. Heinze Bros judgment was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of \$100.

John Lynch was arraigned, having been indicted for assault with a dangerous weapon. He was given till Tuesday to plead to the indictment.

Thos. Magill was arraigned at 12 o'clock to plead to the indictment of the murder of Melville Bessey, and demurred to the indictment.

## MONDAY.

Court convened at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Joseph Wood, petit juror, was excused for the term.

In the case of Westley R. Lee vs. M. H. Weeks, case brought to foreclose mechanics lien, the complaint was dismissed by counsel with \$10 cost for defendant and lien was discharged.

The judge announced that he would render a decision on the demurrer heretofore filed in the case of the Territory vs. Thomas W. Magill, at the opening of the court on the 18th (this morning).

Walter J. Terry vs. Frederick M. McKinney, action to recover on promissory note, the jury, under instruction of the court, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$260.07.

John Leach having been indicted for making an assault on K. T. Healy with a dangerous weapon, a plea of not guilty was entered and Tuesday, November 26, at 2 o'clock p. m., was set for trial.

Rait vs. Quinby, judgment by consent for plaintiff of \$185 and interest.

Samuel Falconer vs. Kuehmyer, discontinued by consent of both parties.

Alex. Bruce vs. William Hooman, action brought to recover wages; verdict rendered for plaintiff in the sum of \$135.91.

Joseph Keeler & Co. vs. Samuel Magill, action brought for payment of promissory note. On trial.

John Maguire, indicted for grand larceny, stealing overcoat from B. S. Bennett, B. Hannan, Miles Mack and others, pleaded not guilty. Narcisse Belenore, indicted on a charge of carelessly setting the prairie on fire was arraigned. Demurrer being argued.

The court then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the trial of criminal cases will be commenced. The first case will be that of William Davis, who, it will be remembered, so cruelly assaulted William Costello with a razor in front of Marshall's store on July 4th last.

## TUESDAY.

Court convened Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

In the case of Keeler & Co. vs. S. G. Magill, the jury disagreed and were discharged.

The demurrer to the indictment against Thomas Magill was overruled, and Monday, the 24th inst. set for the pleading of the defendant.

P. R. Smith was arraigned on the charge of assaulting Thomas Collins with a dangerous weapon and pleaded not guilty. This case will be taken up at the opening of the court today.

Territory vs. Narcisse Belenore. Defendant arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

William Many, Hiram Many, Ransom Many and Frederick Many, charged with failing to advertise estrayed property, were called in open court, and failing to appear, their bondsman was called and informed that he must bring the defendants into court or the bond would be forfeited.

## WEDNESDAY.

In the case of the territory vs. John Leach defendant, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon. On trial.

William A. Franklin, indicted for maiming Harmon Mathison, was given further time to plead to the indictment.

In the case of P. R. Smith charged with assault with a dangerous weapon on the person of Thomas Collins, an application for a change of venue, was filed but the judge refused to grant the request.

E. C. Packer vs. L. N. Griffin, plaintiff moved for a change of venue. Motion denied.

## THURSDAY.

Court convened at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

The trial of John Leach, who is answering to the charge of an attempt to assault Mrs. Healy with a dangerous weapon (a knife), was resumed yesterday morning. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and defendant's counsel moved for a new trial and four o'clock this afternoon set for arguments on motion.

Frederick Johnson, indicted on the charge of stealing a horse valued at \$50 from Albert Rorick of Emmons county, pleaded not guilty and at his request M. T. O'Connor was assigned to defend him.

In the case of the territory vs. Frank Taylor, the defendant having been indicted on the charge of grand larceny, stealing \$62 from

Augustus Water, the defendant's counsel objected to the entire panel of the petit jury on the ground that they had not been drawn from all of the organized counties of the subdivision. The court overruled the objection and the trial proceeded with. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Monday next having been designated as the time for the trial of Thos. W. Magill, indicted on the charge of homicide, the defendant's counsel asked that the time be extended until Wednesday at 2 o'clock p. m. The court granted the extension.

Charles Chamberlain was excused from the petit jury until Monday morning.

Adjourned till this morning at nine o'clock.

## A Modern Captain Kidd.

The Fargo Democrat of the 15th inst. publishes a very thrilling romance, which was given to a reporter of that sheet by a German. The German finds a mysterious hut on the banks of the Red river. Watching it several days he sees a strange individual go and come, and finally disappear in a frail boat down the placid Red. He investigates with the following result, as told by the Democrat:

After that time he ceased his close watch, but frequently passed in the vicinity of the hut. Monday, happening near the place, he noticed a stench arising apparently from the mysterious shanty, and he resolved to investigate. Proceering an axe he returned and chopped his way into the hut. There, stretched upon a jag of straw and covered with coarse blankets, were the lifeless remains of an old man. Tall and thin, with a long white beard and eyes terrible. He made a thorough search of the premises, but found nothing by which the identity of the dead man could be discovered. But one scrap of writing could be found and that was a request written in a scrawly hand, and apparently not long previous to the death of the deceased, asking whoever found the remains to bury them and make no trouble about it; nor let it become generally known. Mr. Ludwig then went for a friend, whose name he would not give, and the two buried the corpse near the hut, and then began an examination of the premises. Picking up some poles in one corner of the hut they found a hole extending downwards and partly toward the river, with steps made of short poles imbedded in the clay. They descended and found themselves in a sort of a cellar about ten feet square, with one side cut down to the level of the river with a water backing into it like a sort of canal. Upon this floated an old boat in the last stages of dilapidation, but still firm enough for use.

In the cavern, the walls of which were propped up with poles, on one side seemed to have been recently disturbed. They took down the supports and some loose earth fell down, disclosing three old copper kettles, each filled with gold coin, ten and twenty dollar pieces. The whole when counted amounted to about \$7,000. Some of the pieces were of date far back as 1836 and some of it as late as 1882. The search was continued but nothing but some bacon and a few matches and some old soldier clothes were found.

Ludwig says that he and his companion thought that what they had found honestly belonged to him, so they decided to divide it and leave the other old man in the east. His companion had gone by the way of Wapeton and he had come down the river and was going east as fast as possible. He declined to state where he was going as he was afraid the authorities might make him trouble.

Leach, a German apparently about thirty years old. The only proof he offered to substantiate his story was in pulling out a handful of the gold pieces from his pocket and showing them to the reporter. He speaks English well but with a slight accent, and appeared to be a substantial farm hand. The reporter saw him come down the river, leave the boat, go to a street bridge and east his foot on it. It seemed a strange proceeding and the scribe therefore accosted him. He would only talk after being assured that nothing he might divulge would be made public until morning, after which he gave the story as above related. The story seems visionary, but the fellow had the cash. As to its truthfulness, probably nothing but an investigation of the locality can determine. We give it as it comes to us.

## Pickering Will Laugh.

John Pickering, who for some time past worked in the TRIBUNE'S book bindery, and oft made the gentle cack take the record book in fond and close embrace has put his foot in it. He was arrested yesterday at Jamestown and will be brought to Bismarck today. The cause of the arrest of Mr. Pickering is the alleged fact that he took a horse with him on which Mr. Waller, of this city, had a mortgage. Pickering said he would go to Chicago on horseback, and being a spot of no mean pretensions, was determined to make good time. He struck Jamestown Wednesday and immediately upon his arrival he encountered a minion of the law, who invited him to dismount, present arms and march to the county barracks, which the same he did in proper style. A deputy went to Jamestown last night to bring the prisoner back to Bismarck.

## Handsome and Business-Like.

THE TRIBUNE sanctum is now adorned with a handsome display advertising bill of the Medora and Black Hills stage and forwarding line. This company is running a regular line of coaches to Deadwood and the Black Hills, connecting with the Northern Pacific road at Medora, passing through the most interesting portion of the famous Bad Land. Mr. A. T. Packard is general manager and any information concerning the road can be had by addressing him.

## Farewell Dinner.

Miss Daisy Stewart gave a farewell dinner at the residence of her parents yesterday, to Master Paul Pierce, who left last evening to attend school in Chicago. A few intimate friends were invited to attend, and the dinner was pronounced excellent. Entertainment was not lacking, and Miss Stewart favored the company with some very choice selections on the piano.

## Notice to Officers Elect.

Notice is hereby given that certificates of election have been made out and will be delivered upon application to all parties elected at the recent election. Parties interested should call today and get their certificates.

E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

## Quadrille Club.

This evening the Garfield Quadrille club give their second weekly hop at the armory of the Garfield Light guard. Every attention will be paid to all present. The best music to be had in the city will be in attendance. Everybody invited and a grand time guaranteed.

## The Great West-End Bus Company.

Mr. S. Child, Manager of the West-End Bus Company, Auckland, New Zealand, states in the Daily Herald of that city, as follows: We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil. Its success has been particularly marked in one case of lameness, that of a very valuable horse suffering from severe sprain of the back sinews, so severe as to defy the usual remedies. Other remedies have

ing failed, we were induced to try St. Jacobs Oil and after using it for a few days, the lameness, which was almost chronic, entirely disappeared, and the horse has since stood constant work. We have also used the Oil most successfully for bruises. It is a remedy that should be at hand in every stable.

## A Novel Trial.

C. N. Bennett, of the signal service, assaulted Manager Draper, of the Western Union office, yesterday, and the trial was before Justice Ross. It appears that the trouble arose from the fact that Mr. Bennett had been told that Mr. Draper said that he (Bennett) wrote the spurious telegram which some time since was sent to Major Fonda. The trial was a novel one and attracted a crowd of interested spectators. Major Fonda appeared for the prosecution and L. O. Wilson for the defense, and when it is known that Mr. Draper was a witness, the following extract from the trial will (although not verbatim but as nearly so as could be remembered) be enjoyed:

Wilson—What did you say about this telegram?

Draper—What telegram?

Wilson—The telegram referred to.

Draper—What telegram was referred to?

Wilson—The telegram spoken of?

Draper—Where were you?

Wilson—Where?

Wilson—What was said in this telegram?

Draper—I object. The court has ruled on this point.

Wilson—Are you examining me?

Draper—Why?

Major Fonda—I object.

Some more questions.

The defendant paid five dollars and costs.

## This Time From Sweden.

The latest inquiry concerning Bismarck comes from Jansse, Sweden, and is one of the many significant signs which go to tell of the prominence which the capital city and the magnificent country which surrounds her for hundreds of miles on either side, have taken in the eyes of the great, progressive, home-seeking people of both continents. The inquiry referred to was from one F. G. Haas, of Jansse, Sweden, who writes to the TRIBUNE, asking for sample copies of the paper and subscription rates.

The reason why Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, etc., are superior to all others, is because they are prepared from choice selected fruits and aromatics, without coloring or poisonous oils, that all the flavoring principles are retained unchanged by chemical action, highly concentrated, requiring less to flavor. That they are perfect.

## Best on the Route.

Major F. D. Hobbs of Washington, inspector of local land office has been to Bismarck and says that this is the best managed and most creditably conducted office on his route. This is a neat compliment to the gentlemen in charge of the affairs of the largest land district in the northwest. The inspector left for a tour of inspection through Montana and Washington territory Tuesday.

## The Ideals.

The Bismarck Idealists, an organization which promises to split all the buttons and rip every vest for a radius of fifty miles round about Bismarck during the coming winter, indulged in a rehearsal last evening. The company is composed of fifteen brilliant stars, and the circle will be made up of the thirteen dazzling sons of the combination, with Sullivan in the center, radiating as interloper. An entertainment will be given about December 1st.

## Capital City Chips.

The crowds at the rink continue to increase. The G. A. R. post held a meeting last evening.

The boulevard in capital park is beginning to look metropolitan.

Entertainments will soon begin to crowd in upon the people of the capital.

A sleigh ride in Bismarck last evening was one of the novelties of the times.

The city schools are in a flourishing condition and the number of scholars is rapidly increasing.

A select card party of four, engaged last evening at the residence of Mr. Frank Moorhouse.

The first real snowfall of the season was yesterday, but the warm weather will not leave it on the ground long.

Third street's hill rapidly disappears, under the influence of Hugh McFarvey's strong force of men, teams and scrapers.

Harniss & Howell adverted to on another page this morning about the reopening of the Western hotel. The proprietors are using every endeavor to make the house the most popular in the city.

The Washburn Times makes the startling announcement that Harry Stroud has purchased a new team with which to carry the mails from Washburn to Mouse river. If any person ever had heretofore, any doubt about Stroud "getting there" with the mail all such doubts are now removed.

## Personal.

W. R. Seymour, of New York, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

L. M. Sweeney, of Baltimore, Maryland, arrived in the city yesterday.

County clerk Wishek of McIntosh county leaves for his home this morning.

Editor Streeter of the Emmons County Record was in the city yesterday.

P. B. Wearer the great Chicago corn king manager of the late corner, passed west yesterday.

James Canfield, of Pittsburg, who was in the city several weeks last season, passed through the city yesterday on route east, after a visit to Helena.

E. L. Haynes leaves for Jamestown this morning with an abstract of the official vote of Burleigh county for delegate to congress and the legislative ticket.

Governor and Mrs. Pierce and son Paul left for Chicago last evening. Paul will remain at school, and the Governor and Mrs. Pierce will return in about two weeks.

Mrs. A. N. Leslie arrived from her former home in Michigan yesterday, and the TRIBUNE's bookkeeper is happy. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie will soon be "at home" on Fourth street.

Peter Henrichs of the firm of Henrichs & Clark of Jamestown and the agent for Franz Elk Brewing Co., for that place arrived in the city last evening, and is the guest of Otto Fisher. Mr. Henrichs will remain in the city several days.

Everybody knows that the "Garland Stoves and Ranges" are the best in the world. They combine elegant finish, durability and convenience with economy of fuel, and in spite of all competition hold their station far in advance of all others. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to their merits.

## AT YORKTOWN.

## An Ex-Confederate's Recollections of Life and Death in the Trenches.

## Tortures in the Bomb-Proofs—"Dead Man's Tree"—Tormented by Owls—Shells from the Gunboats.

## [An Ex-Confed's Letter.]

Ah! who that has participated therein can ever forget the misery endured in that memorable siege! The line of intrenchments of the defense between the two rivers, the York and the James, was perhaps four or five miles long; and there was not a spot of ground in the rear for a mile that was not constantly searched by the cannon-shot and rifle-balls of the Federals. As the force then present was not more than sufficient to man the breastworks in case of a sudden attack, and one was expected momentarily, it was necessary to have the regiments within easy reach. There are no such things as hills and hollows in that God-forsaken country, it is as flat as a billiard-table; and to have encamped the troops on open ground would have subjected them to a certain loss that would have been criminal on the part of the general. Those, then, of the regiments not in the trenches were compelled to huddle in the bomb-proofs just behind them; and, if Hell has any worse torture than was experienced by the men in these hideous dens, then I want to join the church immediately.

## IN THE BOMB-PROOFS.

Dark, foul-smelling, without ventilation, swarming with vermin, the floors of rough split shales, covered with two inches of mud and filth, it was impossible to get rest for a moment, even when unconstrained nature gave way to semi-unconsciousness. Added to this, the dens were so crowded at all times that it was difficult to find a place to sit down, much less to recline. It was only on rainy, dark nights, when the crackle of the sharpshooters ceased for a while and only an occasional cannon-shot crashed through the brushwood that the tortured troops could venture out to breathe the fresher air. This misery continued for a week at a time before a relief was sent; and during that time the men had not one morsel of warm food or a drop of warm drink, for all the cooking had to be done two miles in the rear, and it was strictly forbidden to light a fire in or near the trenches. Numbers were prostrated with chills; fever and other forms of malarial sickness; and I solemnly assert that on several occasions during the purgatorial experience in these foul holes in the ground men rushed out in a frenzy, preferring instant death to the slow torture—and they generally got what they sought for.

## "DEAD MAN'S TREE."

There was some of the finest sharpshooting done in that siege that the war developed. It was said—I know not with what truth—on the Federal side there were a number of English sportsmen of high degree, who, getting tired of shooting tigers in India, had come over "to take a pot shot at the rebels." At any rate, old soldiers will recollect the story of "Dead Man's Tree." This was a huge dead tree situated fully a thousand yards from the rear of the Confederate works was confined to a limited space on account of jutting points of woods; and it was almost certain death for a man to walk slowly across that space. Every body who had occasion passed it on a run. One day some men of the Seventeenth Virginia Infantry were sent to work to dig a covered way across this fatal spot, and, forgetting themselves, rested for a moment by sitting on the side of the ditch. Instantly Mr. Sharpshooter got in his work by clipping the heel of one and mortally wounding another with one bullet. Every means was tried to get rid of this champion shot, even to training a rifled battery on him; but, if he disappeared for a time, he always came up smiling, perched in his eyrie, when his particular ground was invaded. During the siege he must have killed and wounded fully a dozen men.

## IN THE TRENCHES.

The discomfort in the trenches was almost as painful and demoralizing as the life in the bomb-proofs. On account of the constant sharpshooting by day and night, and the frequency of the cannon shots, the relief was divided into six hours on and six off. Now, it rained almost every day while the siege was maintained, and the whole country was marshy and swampy, water being struck almost anywhere two feet below the surface so that the trenches always had a foot and a half to two feet of water in them. The troops were unprovided with sufficient clothing for this work, such heavy baggage as overcoats, extra blankets, etc., having been left behind. To stand thigh-deep in water for six hours, in the early spring nights, chilled to the bone, and afraid to move lest most fear of getting a bullet through the head, was a very unpleasant experience; but it was a relief at least from the horrors of the bomb-proof.

## OWLS.

If there is a place on earth more infested with owls—great white owls, big horned owls, screech-owls, and all other kinds of owls—then it has never been set down in the books. No sooner had night fallen than the commenced their "who-whoing" and blood-curdling shrieking and laughing in and among the tall junipers which stood between the opposing trenches, and oftentimes they would swoop at the heads of the sentries, brushing their faces with their wings, as if glorifying in the knowledge that the disgusted soldiers dare not fire upon them. Oftentimes these devilish birds would create a false alarm by some execrable and unaccustomed noise, and then both sides would begin to load and fire at will, the batteries joining in, with all the noise and fury of a regular battle. These owls caused a greater waste of ammunition in that siege than did the commands of the officers.

## FROM THE GUNBOATS.

But there was another feature of the siege which was peculiarly harassing to the Confederates. The army of Johnston here first learned the power of the gunboats. The gunboat fleet lay in the York river, some two and a half miles below Yorktown, where the left battery of the defense was planted; and with their fifteen-inch Rodman cannon an mortar, they were enabled to plant shell at nearly any point of the line of defense. The gunboats kept up their fight night and day, and occasionally did fearful execution with their shells. No soldier is there who does not dread to undergo a shelling; but, when huge fifteen-inch shells are dropping around seemingly from the clouds, shaking the old earth with their explosion and filling the air with burning missiles, and no one knows where the next will drop, the situation becomes a nervous apprehension that it would take a very little to extend to a panic among all things come to an end, and so did this siege; and, if ever a set of men were overjoyed to get out of a place, it was Johnston's army when the line of march was taken up on the back track for Richmond.

Life: A storm-center.—The signal service observers

## THE ROGUE'S GALLERY.

## The Popular Idea Incorrect—Stroll Through the "Museum."

The first thing a stranger wants to see is the rogue's gallery. The experience of years has attested that. But the public's idea of this criminal portrait gallery is not a room full of portraits of offenders. It is not a gallery at all. It is a large black-walnut frame which contains in small spaces, tabulated and numbered, all the criminals who have been known as professional culprits for years. An accompanying hand-book contains the records of each. The law directs that an offender must be convicted before his picture is placed on exhibition. But there have been instances years ago where men who have been only arrested for common crimes and whose guilt was unsustained were photographed for the gallery. During the investigation of the Stewart grave robbery an example was brought to light and a suit was begun against the police. Since that time the letter of the law has not been violated.

Through a small apartment the museum is reached. It is a handsomely-furnished room, the eye takes in few details of upholstery or the like. About the room are objects invested with a fearful interest. A glass case rises to the ceiling on either side, and in each are the most tragical objects to be seen in any collection on the continent. Great, old-fashioned pistols that have long ago passed out of use, murderous revolvers of every caliber, and strange unfamiliar weapons that clearly have been made to serve special murderous use—they all hang together, with a scroll attached to each, and an inscription upon it. These inscriptions are gruesome reminders of half-forgotten crimes. They each commemorate a tragedy.

But that is not all. The cases bristle with daggers. There are long, sharp stilettos, and broad dirks, and keen-edged bowie-knives, with tiny, innocent-looking shreds of steel that, for all their fragility, have destroyed human lives. And here behind them is the most painful sight of all—a cluster of black boards that have mercifully hidden the convulsions of strangling murderers. The walls are decorated in harmony with the rest. There are portraits suspended on them, brutal, deathlike as they seem in this tragic chamber. They are all large pictures of prominent criminals which Inspector Byrnes prepared the better to impress their features upon his men. Looking upon them, one can understand how difficult the recognition of a culprit can be made, for most of the cunning rogues of the collection have, during the enforced "sitting," twisted their faces out of all semblance to their actual appearance. To aid the work of identification a record is kept of some peculiarity which, despite the twisted features, generally enables the culprit to be singled out.

## Victorian Circumlocution.

[Inter Ocean.]  
The ridiculous tautology and absurd circumlocution of legal documents have been laughable features of court practice in this country, despite the fact that many nations have served to in a measure simplify the old English practices. In this respect the English go to the very extreme of dignified burlesque, and we find a most amusing illustration in a recent correspondence, through which it was the pleasure of Earl Granville to inform the earl of Northbrook that he had been appointed a commissioner to inquire into and report upon the state of affairs in Egypt. The following pretty relic of feudalism is an excerpt from the Victorian document cryptic commission: "Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, etc., to our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counselor, Thomas George, Earl of Northbrook, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, etc. Whereas, there are at present certain weighty affairs to be adjusted in Egypt, especially in connection with the present exigencies of Egyptian finance; now know you that we, reposing especial confidence in the tried fidelity and prudence of you, the said Thomas George, earl of Northbrook, have named, constituted, and appointed, and do by these presents name, constitute, and appoint you to be our high commissioner to repair to Egypt, and to collect such information touching the premises as you may deem fitting, and to report and advise her majesty's government touching the counsel which it may be fitting to offer the Egyptian government," and much more to that effect. The entire correspondence and appointment had been stated as follows:

NORTHBROOK: The queen wishes you to run down to Cairo and find out what you can about government affairs, finances especially, and report accordingly.

GRANVILLE.

## The Jug and the Jar.

[Detroit Free Press.]  
A Jug and a Jar which found themselves on a shelf together began to plume themselves on their merits.

"Cost 25 cents," observed the Jug.

"And my owner walked ten miles to secure me," replied the Jar.

"Hold two gallons of water."

"And I am nearly always filled with milk."

"My master takes me to the hay-field and gives me the shadiest spot."

"And my women carry me in their arms up and down the cellar stairs."

They were still disputing when the Jar's wife entered the room and said to herself:

"My husband having brought home a new tin pail, I can now throw the old Jug and Jar out of the back door."

MORAL.—Our merits are best known to ourselves; our faults to the world.

## The Agricultural Outlook.

[Lime-Kila Club.]  
The committee on agriculture reported a feeling of greater confidence throughout the country. In localities where wheat had been short turnips were coming on finely. Wheat corn had been retarded by the drought in one section, another had experienced freshets, and the fishing had been extraordinarily good. Although the price of wheat would probably be low this winter, barbed-wire fence and lightning-rods were being sold at unheard of low prices as an offset. After carefully looking the whole ground over the committee had come to the conclusion that there was no real cause for complaint.

## Grant's Pay as Author.

[New York Tribune.]  
It is stated that Gen Grant will receive \$50,000 for his history of the war from The Century. The great commander prefers a fixed sum outright to a royalty.







## By Telegraph

## 1,241 Votes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The returns from all the counties of the state except New York, which is put down at the figures formerly announced, make Cleveland's plurality, 68,651; Blaine's plurality, 68,410; which gives the state to Cleveland by 1,241 votes.

## The Situation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—All the counties in this state have sent in their official reports excepting New York, Erie and Monroe. If there is no change in the pluralities of these three counties from what was reported by their county clerks Cleveland's plurality in the state will be 1,263. The fifty-seven counties which have reported show gains for Cleveland of 27; losses for Cleveland of 40; gains for Blaine of 13 and losses for Blaine of 14. The canvass in New York county for the six districts already reported show Cleveland's gain 12, Cleveland's losses 161, Blaine's gains 79, losses 61; net gain for Blaine, 166. This does not include the differences already noted in the completed canvasses of the First and Seventh assembly districts, nor the changes in New York county included in the statement of the vote which puts Cleveland's plurality at 1,263. The fourth precinct of the first district of this city, which was sent back to inspectors yesterday for correction in its form, was counted on election night as having given 41 for Blaine, 198 for Cleveland and 1 for Butler. The sixth and ninth and twentieth precincts of the seventh assembly district, which were similarly returned for correction, gave, according to last figures reported, Blaine, 408, Cleveland, 375, Butler, 6. If these figures are correct the first district will show a gain of 9 for Blaine over the figures of November 5, and a loss for Cleveland of 49. The seventh district will show a gain for Blaine of 125 and gain for Cleveland of 91. It is claimed by Democrats that at the first count in these two districts was incorrect and that the final canvass will show little or no gain for the republican side.

## New York County.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The total vote of New York county, with which comparisons of the Associated Press are now being made as the canvass progresses, is that furnished by the city press bureau on Nov. 5. It gave the following figures: Cleveland, 134,078; Blaine, 89,847; Cleveland's plurality, 44,231. There are 24 assembly districts in New York county. Their vote as first reported by the city press is appended and by keeping it in hand the returns are canvassed and reported, may be compared and any discrepancies may be noted.

District.	Blaine.	Cleveland.
1st.	2,266	4,512
2d.	2,052	5,391
3d.	2,637	5,110
4d.	2,390	6,330
5th.	2,695	4,508
6th.	2,656	5,612
7th.	4,846	4,523
8th.	4,780	4,329
9th.	4,437	5,202
10th.	4,177	5,388
11th.	3,567	5,342
12th.	3,018	5,171
13th.	4,876	4,453
14th.	2,255	4,387
15th.	4,150	6,337
16th.	2,718	5,319
17th.	5,208	6,401
18th.	2,912	6,054
19th.	4,680	6,580
20th.	3,494	6,114
21st.	4,059	4,640
22d.	5,341	9,004
23d.	7,221	8,842
24th.	3,915	5,438
Totals.	89,847	134,078

## OFFICIAL CANVASS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The following districts have already been reported:  
Second, Blaine, 2,373; Cleveland, 5,239.  
Third, Blaine, 2,634; Cleveland, 5,111.  
Fourth, Blaine, 2,911; Cleveland, 6,322.  
Fifth, Blaine, 2,695; Cleveland, 4,508.  
Sixth, Blaine, 2,656; Cleveland, 5,612.  
Eighth, Blaine, 4,722; Cleveland, 4,149.  
The official canvass of the Ninth assembly district, with the 31st election district included, gives Blaine 1,140 votes, Cleveland 5,117.  
The missing district was before reported as giving Blaine 142 and Cleveland 163.  
The Tenth district complete gives Blaine 4,177; Cleveland 5,591.  
The Eleventh district complete, Blaine, 3,567; Cleveland 5,342.  
Twelfth district complete, Blaine, 3,018; Cleveland, 5,172.  
The thirteenth and sixteenth and twentieth election districts were referred to committee on technicalities.  
The fourteenth district complete, Blaine, 2,255; Cleveland, 4,387.

## Gain of 351.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A comparison of the returns from the eight districts thus far canvassed, with the bulletins sent out on election night by the city press association, has resulted in showing a net republican gain of 351 votes.

## Kings County.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The official vote of Kings county, announced this evening, gives Cleveland 69,288; Blaine, 53,512.

## Cleveland Has Carried It.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The Morning Standard, republican, will announce tomorrow morning that, in its judgment, Cleveland has carried the state and express the opinion that this view will be accepted by republicans throughout the state.

## What the Tribune Makes It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Tribune table gives Blaine 57,734 plurality in the counties of the state outside of New York and Kings county. In these counties, it says, the democrats claimed 38,957 plurality for Cleveland. The losses thus far in the canvass in the above two counties are said to reduce Cleveland's plurality to 58,588, still giving Cleveland a plurality in this state of 851.

## The Way it Shines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Sun has not completed its count, but it will not vary more than 3 or 4 from their figures of yesterday, 1,261 plurality for Cleveland.

## Irving Hall Celebrates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Irving hall celebrated the election of Cleveland and Hendricks tonight. Resolutions congratulating democrats and independent republicans on the result of the campaign and predicting an incorruptible and capable administration were adopted. Ex-

United States Senator Gordon of Georgia and P. J. Moynan of California made addresses.

## He Made a Mistake.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—A Daily News Muncie, Ind., special says: Democrats attempted to hold a ratification meeting at Selma last night. Republicans were also present in large numbers. Some imprudent and senseless fellow hurled for Jeff Davis, when a fight ensued in which at least a hundred men were engaged. In the fight shots were fired, bricks and clubs were thrown and several persons badly hurt, but none killed. Bad blood exists and in the present excitement further and serious trouble is anticipated.

## Carter 16,000 Behind.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—A Springfield, Ill., special says: Official returns from all counties in the state, except Cook, give Oglesby, republican, for governor, 15,723 plurality. Unofficial returns from Cook give Oglesby 390 plurality.

## The Storey Estate.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—In the Storey will case today the court refused to admit the will to probate drawn by Mr. Storey in 1881, and which is known as his last will, on the ground that he was then of unsound mind. A will drawn in 1879, containing nearly the identical provisions of the one of 1881, has not yet been offered for probate. The court also appointed A. L. Patterson, who has been acting as conservator, as administrator of the estate with bond of \$1,000,000.

## A Virginia Contest.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 14.—P. Evans, Cameron candidate for congress in the Fourth district, will contest the election of Col. Jos. D. Brady, Mahone candidate. Evans claims to have discovered corruption and underhand practices on the part of Brady and his followers during the recent canvass.

## Glove Fights Vetoed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The police commissioners received a communication from the mayor asking that the police prevent glove fights, such as take place at Madison Square garden on the ground that they were demoralizing and differed in no degree from prize fights. The superintendent of police was accordingly instructed to prohibit such exhibitions in the future, and an order to that effect was sent to all police captains.

## Railroad Accident.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 14.—Meagre information has been received of a terrible railway accident at an early hour this morning on the Houston & Texas Central railway, at Hempstead. The north bound night express was precipitated into Brazos river, the engine alone keeping the rails. Ten passengers are reported killed and fifteen wounded.

## Glue Works Burned.

SALFORD, Mass., Nov. 14.—Fire this morning at King Upton's glue works at Peabody destroyed the entire works, except a portion of the boiler shed and two wings and the chemical shed. One hundred and twenty-five hands are thrown out of employment. Loss \$90,000; insurance \$75,000.

## Cable Notes.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Shares of the Anglo Cable company have advanced. Rumors are afloat to the effect that there is some difficulty in the working of the Mackay-Bennett cable.

## Collision on a German Railway.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—A collision of railway trains occurred today near the depot in Hanau. Fifteen persons were killed and a large number wounded.

## Britain's New Postmaster-General.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Right Hon. Geo. J. Shaw Lefevre has been appointed to succeed the late Henry Fox as postmaster-general.

## The Standing Murder.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 13.—Additional particulars of the standing murder near Pine Grove were received here this evening, from which it appears Mr. and Mrs. Sturding were shot evidently when on the point of retiring last Sunday night. The bodies were not discovered until yesterday morning, when a neighbor called. On entering he found Mrs. Sturding in bed, undressed, with a bullet hole in her left breast; the husband was found in a kneeling position by the side of the bed with three bullet holes in his back. An old neighbor and bitter enemy of Sturding is suspected as the murderer and the officers are in pursuit.

## An Extensive Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—A Lock Haven, Pa., special says: A fire broke out at Flemington, a suburb of Lock Haven, in the mill yard of Kremer, Mann & Co., a large lumber firm, and spread to the county bridge over Bald Eagle creek, destroying the structure. The flames spread to the stables of the floating mill of Hayes & Co., destroying the stables. In the yards of Kremer, Mann & Co., there were stored large quantities of lumber and 3,000,000 feet of lumber were destroyed. The estimated loss is \$200,000; insurance, \$175,000.

## England Shook Up.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A severe shock of earthquake, accompanied with a terrific explosive report, occurred tonight at Olithero, Lancashire, about twenty-five miles from Manchester. The shock threw down houses in the streets and caused great consternation and excitement among the inhabitants.

## The Doors Were Closed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The national and state headquarters of the republican and democratic committees were closed tonight. Chairman B. F. Jones, of the republican national committee, left his rooms early. Secretary Fessenden and Committee-man Atkins remained during the early evening and were in conversation with Walker Blaine. All conceded Cleveland's election. Assistant Secretary Loomis said: "It is all over; we only wait the action of the state board of canvassers on Wednesday next. But we have made a good fight considering that we did not have one-third of the amount of funds controlled by the national committee in Garfield's campaign." The democratic national committee headquarters were deserted. Senators Gorman, Jones and Barnum had left the city, feeling that their work was ended. Chairman W. E. Smith, of the state committee, has gone home to Plattsburg and Secretary Barnum left this evening. There was little to talk about in hotels and in public resorts about the election. Those few who knew that Cleveland's official plurality in this city was 43,064, alone speaking on that particular. Professional

betting men have not yet settled their wagers, but await the decision of Kelly and Blaine, bookmakers, which will be given after the action of the state board of canvassers.

## He Will Finish His Book.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—A special to the Herald from Augusta says Blaine regards the official count in New York as practically settling the presidential election. A Blainite states on the best authority that he received this afternoon a telegram from New York, announcing the completion of the official canvass of that city and informing him that the plurality of Cleveland in that state would be 1,187. The same authority states that Blaine accepts the result very cheerfully and has no regrets growing out of his connection with the campaign. He feels that he made a good fight and he gracefully bows to the verdict of the American people. He believes the republican party will prove true to its grand past and will increase in strength with coming years. He expects that in 1888 it will be called into power. Blaine leaves for Washington the middle of next week where he and his family will spend the winter. He has leased the Sargent house in Farragut square and will shortly resume his work on the second volume of "Twenty Years in Congress." The volume will be ready by June next for publication.

## The Canvass Continued.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The board of supervisors met in the alderman's chamber at 10 o'clock a. m. and resumed the work of canvassing the vote of New York county. One hundred and fifty-eight assembly districts were completed without material change from the original count. In one of the election districts in the Sixteenth assembly district, a slight error was discovered and the vote of the district was referred to the committee on corrected returns. Otherwise there was no material change in the count. The Sixteenth district was completed at 10:55. The Seventeenth assembly district was completed at 11:15. The count of the first district of the Eighteenth assembly district was objected to on the ground that the total number of votes as read was shown to be 128, where it was claimed that 226 votes were really cast in the district and that the republican electoral ticket received 81 votes instead of 54 as recorded. The vote of the first election district was therefore referred to the committee on corrected returns. The twenty first election district of the Eighteenth assembly district has been reached without discovery of other errors. The canvass of the Eighteenth assembly district was finished at noon, no other errors were found than one in the first election district. The Nineteenth assembly district was completed without incident. It was resolved to request the committee on corrected returns to give the preference to the electoral ticket. The canvass of the returns for the Twentieth was completed without objection being made. In the Twenty-first assembly district no objections nor changes were made. Five defective ballots and four blanks were found. The board of canvassers on the vote on the presidential ticket in the First assembly district complete gives Blaine 2,275; Cleveland, 4,263. Fifteenth assembly district complete gives Blaine, 4,172; Cleveland, 6,446. Sixteenth assembly district complete gives Blaine, 3,718; Cleveland, 5,319. The returns of the Twenty-second assembly district were canvassed without change. There were two defective and seven blank votes. The returns for the Twenty-third assembly district were canvassed without change. The Seventeenth assembly district complete gives Blaine, 5,265; Cleveland, 6,395. The Eighteenth assembly district complete gives Blaine, 2,785; Cleveland, 6,253. The Nineteenth assembly district complete gives Blaine, 4,580; Cleveland, 6,380. Twentieth assembly district complete, Blaine, 5,438; Cleveland, 6,016. Twenty-first assembly district complete, Blaine, 4,080; Cleveland, 4,640. Twenty-second assembly district complete, Blaine, 5,341; Cleveland, 9,104. Twenty-third assembly district complete, Blaine, 3,815; Cleveland, 8,812. Twenty-fourth assembly district complete, Blaine, 3,815; Cleveland, 5,369. The Seventh, Ninth and Thirteenth assembly districts are yet incomplete.

## The Count Complete.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A hasty computation by the clerk in charge of the city returns of which the canvass has just been completed leads him to state that the plurality of Cleveland in the entire state will be 120,000. He figures that Blaine made a mistake in city of the canvass of 120,000.

## They Keep It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—At the meeting of the Kings county board of canvassers today, Supervisor Willis moved that no action should be taken, so far as there were changes in the electoral vote, until Monday. Supervisor Jarvis moved to amend so as to include county towns. Supervisor Collart said "this is a political move, and it is done for the purpose of holding these returns back until the 24th, when, by law, they would be thrown out. I know that some republicans had a consultation yesterday in Gen. Tracy's office." The motion was lost and it was decided to continue their usual custom of adjusting returns as they came in.

## The City Canvass Complete.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The board of canvassers completed the canvass of the 712 election districts of the city this evening. The first election district of the Eighteenth assembly district by error returned 54 votes to Blaine electors; the number should have been 81. The committee on corrections will rectify errors and report in favor of 81 votes on Monday morning. With that correction the official vote of the lowest democratic elector in this city is 133,157 and for the highest republican elector 90,093; giving the lowest Cleveland elector a plurality of 43,064. The following are the official and complete figures in assembly districts named: Seventh, Blaine, 4,882; Cleveland, 4,620. Ninth, Blaine, 4,581; Cleveland, 5,273. Thirteenth, Blaine, 4,876; Cleveland, 4,459. Seventeenth, Blaine, 5,265; Cleveland, 6,395. Eighteenth, Blaine, 2,785; Cleveland, 6,253. Nineteenth, Blaine, 4,580; Cleveland, 6,380.

## A Difference of Eleven.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Tribune gives to Cleveland and Hendricks a plurality in New York state of 1076. The Sun makes the plurality in the state for Cleveland 1,087.

## Roosevelt in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 15.—Mr. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, reached this city this morning en route to Dakota. In an interview published in the Dispatch this afternoon, Mr. Roosevelt esti-

mated the probability of Cleveland's election, which he regretted. He attributed Blaine's defeat to the alternative utterances of Dr. Burdett and dinner given Blaine in New York. Roosevelt also bitterly denounced the incendiary utterances of some of the New York papers regarding the inauguration of Cleveland by force, as not called for under any circumstances.

## Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The president today appointed Otis P. G. Clarke commissioner of pensions, vice Dudley, resigned, and Calvin B. Walker, Indiana, at present second deputy commissioner, to be first deputy commissioner, vice Clarke, promoted. He also appointed Dewitt Clinton Wheeler, New York, B. B. Langdon, Minneapolis, and Alex. McDonald, New York, commissioners to examine and report upon thirty-seven miles of the Northern Pacific railroad in Washington Territory.

## Horrible Tragedy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—An atrocious murder was committed near the village of Desplaines, knowledge of which has only been disclosed late today. Two men called at the residence of Joseph Denslow, two and a half miles south of Desplaines at 9 o'clock last night. They called Denslow out into the yard where they attacked him with a club and a corn cutter. His wife ran to his assistance and was also attacked and killed. A boy 10 years old escaped from the house and told the story of the tragedy to the neighbors. When the latter returned the assailants had ransacked the house and fled. Mrs. Denslow was found dead and her husband in a dying condition. The purpose of the attack was robbery.

## Ransomed at Last.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Captain James Moore, of Rockville Center, Long Island, received, yesterday, a letter from his nephew, Leonard Moore, first mate of the English steamship Niagro, wrecked on the coast of Sumatra eight weeks ago. The entire crew of the steamer, 28 men, were made prisoners by the natives and taken inland, where for several months they were subjected to agonizing experiences. Some died of starvation, three escaped, to meet probably a worse fate in the jungle, and the remainder were finally ransomed by the British government, which paid 3,000 pounds to the rajah for their release.

## Governor Pierce's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Governor Pierce, of Dakota, has submitted his first annual report to the department of the interior. He quotes a letter from C. B. Lamborn, of the Northern Pacific road, in which he estimates the wheat crop of Dakota in 1884 at 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels. This letter also alludes to the fact that large shipments of stock from western Dakota have already begun, about 20,000 head having been shipped during the present season for the farmers of Dakota. Governor Pierce says they have had but one discouraging thing with which to contend this year—the low price of crops. The experience of the past year has also shown that Northern Dakota is valuable as a corn growing region, though its especial importance as a wheat field is still recognized. The cultivation of flax, barley and rye, as well as the raising of stock, is now receiving more attention, because of the extreme low prices of wheat. Fruit raising has also proven very satisfactory, so far as experiments have been conducted. The amount of land disposed of in Dakota by the government during the year was about 6,000,000 acres to private parties and 5,000,000 on claims to railroads hereafter to be adjudicated—an area three times the size of the state of Massachusetts. The Northern Pacific railroad has also sold 190,000 acres in the territory during the year. Regarding the public buildings, he says: "The wing to the hospital at Yankton has been completed in the past year, also the new asylum 100 miles east of Bismarck for fifty patients. A new wing has been erected for the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, and a new prison has been erected at Bismarck, as has also a deaf mut: aylum at Sioux Falls. About 100,000 miles of railroad are now in operation in the territory, with prospects of a large increase next year."

## Educational Facilities.

he says, are remarkably good, the number of school houses now reaching 2,000, and the number of children of school age 80,000, an increase of 60 per cent. over last year. The amount expended for schools during the year is over \$1,500,000. A large number of buildings intended to foster higher education have been opened during the year, among them the Agricultural college, University of Dakota, University of North Dakota and the Normal school. Regarding the Black Hills country, he says that the shipments of gold are about \$4,500,000 for the year, a slight increase over last year, while silver mining, which has been somewhat retarded by litigation in the past year, has great prospects in the near future. Agriculture and stock raising have also developed largely in that part of the territory in the past year.

There are nine companies of militia in the territory, four well, uniformed and armed, others awaiting arms and accoutrements. The growth of Dakota continues quite phenomenal. The November vote he thought would be about 83,500, on which he estimates the population to be 417,500. Estimating from other stand points, however, he is led to the conclusion that a census of Dakota now would show about 450,000, and estimating its division by votes of 1880 and 1882, he believes that South Dakota has 270,000 and North Dakota 180,000. Both the population and area of north and south Dakota will more than free the measure required for admission into the union.

He adds: "If people are not raw and unused to self government, but citizens who have served an apprenticeship in the older states and are not only fitted by character and experience for the duties of citizenship, but fairly entitled to its privileges by all the principle and traditions of the government. There is something incongruous in keeping half a million of people comprising the most independent, if not the richest, agricultural class in the world, and who, with all the disadvantages of a territorial condition, have reared schools and colleges, churches and other public institutions which compare in design, finish and general conduct and discipline with the state a half a century old in a condition of practical anarchy. The sentiment in favor of division is practically unanimous, but very few in either section of the territory oppose it."

Regarding the capital question he briefly reviews the history of the matter in the legislatures and in the courts, and says:

"Steps had been taken to bring the case before the supreme court of the United States when I assumed the duties of the governor's office. Recognizing the binding force of the decision of the territorial supreme court until such decision was modified or reversed I established my office at Bismarck, where it now remains. I was since really gratified at finding my action cheerfully accepted and to see a disposition manifested in all parts of the territory to abide by the law and to leave the settlement of the question to the courts or to the future action of the legislature. The history of capital removals is a history of contests more or less bitter and violent, and is not an exception. But fortunately this contest is a legal and not a personal one and has been carried on without interrupting the social relations of these two sections of the territory. Division is not sought therefore because of any temporary estrangement over the transfer of the seat of government, but is desired as a matter of political and commercial convenience."

The report closes with a financial statement showing the territorial debt to be but \$394,000 and that the assessed valuation of property has increased from \$29,154,905 a year ago to \$34,597,498.

## Disastrous Fire at Fargo.

FARGO, Dak., Nov. 17.—This morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of the Continental hotel, the largest in this city, and aided by a barrel of kerosene spread rapidly. The fire departments of both Fargo and Moorhead were on the ground and succeeded in confining the fire to the hotel, which was totally destroyed. Several of the inmates barely escaped in their night clothes, as the building was a wooden one and the fire spread rapidly. The plate glass in the kitchen block, across the street, was shattered. The insurance is about \$55,000, and the loss will border on \$70,000. Cause of the fire unknown. Other buildings were damaged to the extent of some \$5,000. The total loss of the fire amounts to some \$80,000. The owners of the hotel already announce that they will commence to rebuild with brick as soon as the adjusters are through.

## Blaine Talks.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 18.—A large number of devoted personal and political friends of Mr. Blaine gathered here this evening as an expression of personal good will and admiration for his conduct of the national campaign. They marched through the streets under the marshalship of Col. Frank Nye. When they reached Blaine's house their compliments and friendly regards were expressed in a speech by Herbert M. Heath, of the Kennebec bar. Mr. Blaine responded as follows: "Friends and neighbors: The national contest is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call which, if not one of joyous congratulation, is one, I am sure, of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you but to all republicans of Maine that responded to my nomination with generous enthusiasm and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors of gratefulness of my public career. That party in name after struggling hard for the last six years and twice within that period losing a state here, came back in this campaign to an old fashioned 200,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of people among whom I have lived for thirty years and to whom I am attached by all ties that enable human nature to give joy and dignity to life. After Maine, indeed along with Maine, my first thought is always of Pennsylvania; how can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than 80,000 votes touched my heart and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old Commonwealth, an affection of which I inherited from my ancestors and which I shall transmit to my children, but I do not limit my thanks to the state of my residence nor the state of my birth. I owe much to the true and zealous friends in New England, who worked so nobly for the republican party and its candidates, and to the eminent scholars and divines who, striding aside from their ordinary avocations, made my cause their cause; to loyalty and principle added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the national struggle; but the achievements for the republican cause in the east are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the west. In that magnificent corridor of states that stretches from the foothills of the Alleghenies to the golden gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the republican banner was borne so loftily that but a single state failed to join in the wild acclaim of triumph; nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the republicans of my empire state who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles, who fought for me within and from without and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every 2,000 would have given us the victory in the nation. Indeed, a change of little more than 5,000 votes would have transferred New York and Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the republican standard and would have made the north as solid as the south. My thanks would still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude that great body of workmen, both native and foreign born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties, and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safeguard and protection of their own freer interests. The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary; the northern states, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn, from the count sustained the republican cause by a majority of more than 409,000. Almost half a million; indeed, of the popular vote the cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid south and were the decisive element which gave to that section control of the national government. Speaking now not at all as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the government to the south is a great national misfortune, it is a misfortune because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people because it introduces into the republic the rule of a minority. The first instinct of an American equality—equality of right, equality of privileges, equality of political power, that equality which says to every citizen your vote is just as good, just as potential as the vote of any other citizen; that cannot be said today. In the United States the course of affairs in the south has crushed out the

political power of more than six million American citizens and has transferred it by violence to others. For two presidential elections are assigned to the south on account of the colored population and yet the colored population with more than 1,100,000 legal votes have been unable to choose a single elector. Even in these states where they have a majority of more than a hundred thousand, they are deprived of office, suffrage and other rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot. The eleven states that comprised the rebellion federated had the census of 1880 7,500,000 of white population and 53,000 colored population, and the colored population almost to a man desire to support the republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation and by violence and murder, whenever violence and murder are thought necessary, they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there it would be bad enough, but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the south to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the north."

## Fire at Milbank.

MILBANK, Dak., Nov. 17.—Fire this morning destroyed about \$150,000 worth of property in this city. The fire was first discovered in the bowling alley near the Grand Central hotel. A heavy wind was blowing, which, together with the not over complete or effective fire department, made great headway, consuming the bowling alley and the Grand Central hotel and then on up Main street, raising every building on that side of the street and leaving a distance of at least three blocks a blackened, smoking ruin. Many stocks of goods were saved either wholly or in part. At least \$150,000 worth of property is consumed, with perhaps half that much insurance on stocks and buildings. No one injured.

## The Swain Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—In the Swain court martial today the counsel for the accused read an objection on the part of General Swain, to postmaster general Rochester, sitting on the board, because of prejudice. Sustained. He also objected to Brigadier General Schofield but was not sustained. He also opposed General Terry for same reasons. Sustained. The court was then organized with eleven members by the swearing in of the members and judge advocate. The judge advocate then stated that Gen. Swain requested that subpoenas be issued for the secretary of war, Gen. Rochester, Major Carey, Col. Barr and Major Scott, after which the court took a recess until tomorrow morning.

## A Serenade for Blaine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 17.—Augusta republicans as a manifestation of their confidence in and respect for Mr. Blaine will serenade him at his residence tomorrow evening. The will be no organized procession, but a general gathering of citizens. Mr. Blaine has not rented a house at the national capital, nor has he fixed any time for his departure from Augusta, but he will probably spend the winter in Washington, however, leaving Augusta about the first of December, stopping a few days in New York.

## A Fatal Quarrel.

BILLINGS, Mont., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—A Russian special from Livingston says: Two partners in business at that place named Jefferson Bryant and John Bowman, quarrelled last night and Bowman beat Bryant, when the latter took a shot gun and killed Bowman instantly.

## Beecher to be Serenaded.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The proposed serenade to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher by the Basins Men's Cleveland and Hendricks club of Brooklyn has been postponed until Wednesday night as Beecher had an engagement this evening.

## Insane Asylum Burned.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 15.—Shortly before 11 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the boiler room of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, situated about four miles north of this city. The flames spread with startling rapidity and the main building was soon enveloped. Engines have been dispatched from this city but the fire is increasing rapidly and but little hope of saving the institution. About 500 inmates are confined in the asylum and they are now being removed and it is thought that all will be saved.

## Bad For Logan.



